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PRAVDA EDITORIAL BACKS CALL FOR ARMS TALKS

PM291502 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Uphold Peace!"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet has adopted an appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World."

Delivering the proposal to adopt the appeal at the session of our country's highest organ of power, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "It is necessary now, today, to do everything possible to bar the path to those with a predilection for unlimited armaments and military adventures. It is necessary to do everything to ensure people's right to life. Here nobody can remain aloof or indifferent: This matter affects everyone. It affects governments and political parties, public organizations and, of course, parliaments elected by the people and acting in their name."

The appeal was adopted at a time of concern. The pitch of international tension is becoming increasingly dangerous. Bellicose militarist circles headed by American imperialism have set a course of undermining detente. They have broken off the strategic arms limitation process. The scale of the arms race unleashed by imperialism is unprecedented. Through the fault of imperialism the process of saturating the world with weapons of mass destruction is continuing at an increasing pace. A highly dangerous spiral of the arms race is being foisted on the peoples and increasingly refined and destructive weapons are being forged. In Western Europe sites are being prepared for the new American medium-range missile weapons.

Yes, the danger to the cause of peace is serious. But it can be averted. Forces opposing the potential aggressor have great opportunities at their disposal. These must be brought fully into play. This must be done today, now, because time will not wait.

History has already taught mankind a stern lesson. The peoples paid dearly for the failure to prevent World War II. We must not allow the tragedy to repeat itself. The necessary conclusions should be drawn from events of the past.

Energetic actions by peace-loving states and peoples, public forces and movements opposed to the threat of war have never before taken on such great significance as today, when weapons capable of destroying life itself on earth are being stockpiled in arsenals. A crime is being committed by those militarist circles in the United States and other NATO countries which are trying to instill in the peoples the perfidious idea that nuclear war is "permissible," that "victory" is possible in such a war. The potential aggressor is also assisted, intentionally or otherwise, by those who act in such a way as to encourage the arms race, call for the use of "strong-arm" methods in international relations or simply adopt a passive stance in the face of the dangers which lie in wait for mankind.

To uphold peace, bar the way to nuclear militarism and rouse to resolute struggle against the danger of war all forces which value the destiny of world civilization--that is the imperious command of the time. The Soviet people are particularly well aware of that fact. It is 40 years since the most grievous war in history was foisted on us by Hitlerite fascism. The Soviet people emerged victorious, but they know how high was the price they had to pay for the victory.

The CPSU and the Soviet state will do everything to ensure that the same thing does not happen again. The 26th CPSU Congress stated: "The state of affairs in the world today demands new, additional efforts to eliminate the threat of war and strengthen international security." The course of events in the 3 months which have elapsed since the congress has convincingly confirmed the correctness of the conclusions drawn by our party.

The peace program for the eighties adopted by the Leninist party's 26th congress provides for specific measures to reduce both nuclear missile and conventional types of arms, ground forces and sea and air forces. The congress advanced practical proposals aimed at eliminating hotbeds of conflicts and on the peaceful resolution of disputed international problems.

The Soviet peace program has found a profound response in the hearts of millions of people. This frightens the "party of war" in the imperialist camp. Aggressive circles in the West are trying to confuse credulous people with slanderous ballyhoo about the "Soviet military threat." But it is getting increasingly hard to deceive the peoples. They see that the Soviet Union actually upholds world peace.

Our country threatens no one and seeks confrontation with no state in the West or the East. It has not sought and does not seek military superiority. The Soviet Union has not been and will not be the initiator of new spirals of the arms race. There is no type of arms that it would not agree to limit and ban on a reciprocal basis, by agreement with other states. "The ensuring of peace was, is and remains the highest aim of the Soviet state's foreign policy," the USSR Supreme Soviet solemnly confirmed.

In our nuclear age there is no sensible means to resolving disputed problems other than negotiation--honest, equitable negotiation free from any preliminary conditions or attempts at diktat. The CPSU and the Soviet state have invariably advocated and now advocate such negotiation, such dialogue. The USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "to the parliaments and peoples of the world" is new confirmation of this.

At a time when bellicosely inclined militarist circles, not disdaining the dirtiest means, are propagating an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty, a calm, reasonable voice full of faith in the mighty strength of socialism and the strength of reason has resounded from the Kremlin all over the world. This voice is heeded by all on the world who value the cause of international security.

The land of the soviets was born with the word "peace" on its lips. Since then, to this day, it has confidently borne the sacred banner of peace. The Communist Party and the Soviet state are full of firm determination to do everything to protect the peoples from the danger of a new war.

World peace must be preserved and reliably ensured through the joint actions of all peace-loving forces. This can be done! It must be done without fail!

IZVESTIYA VIEWS PEACE APPEAL, URGES ARMS TALKS

PM300827 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Mighty Call for Peace"]

[Text] Peace! This year that word is on the lips of millions of people in the world. Peace has been, is and will be the supreme boon for mankind. People are not born for war but for a peaceful, happy life. Every people are vitally interested in living in peace with their neighbors and with them safeguarding and embellishing man's common home--the planet Earth. "Safeguarding peace," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in the report to the 26th CPSU Congress. "There is no more important task now on the international plane for our party, our people and indeed all peoples of the world."

Yes, the world situation remains tense as a result of the course imperialist circles have steered toward undermining detente and cranking up the arms race with a view to disrupting the military-strategic equilibrium prevailing in the world and to ensuring military superiority for the NATO bloc. The policy of reactionary circles is displaying particularly blatantly adventurism and a readiness to gamble with man's vital interests for the sake of their own narrow, selfish goals.

Bellicose militarist circles, headed by U.S. imperialism, have launched an arms race on an unprecedented scale. It is enough to cite the following figures: In fiscal 1981 the U.S. military budget will be in excess of $180 billion, and in 1982 in excess of $226 billion. In the next 5 years U.S. military expenditure will total $1.5 trillion--that is, the sum the Pentagon spent over the previous 12 years. Under pressure from Washington its NATO partners--Britain, the FRG and other countries--are stepping up their militarist preparations. New types of weapons of mass destruction--neutron, chemical and bacteriological weapons--are being created. All this is intensifying world tension and aggravating the political climate on our world.

It is for precisely this reason that the speech delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the appeal from the Soviet Union's supreme organ of state power to the world's parliaments and peoples, which are imbued with the ardent desire to preserve and safeguard man's security and avert a nuclear catastrophe, have met with such a tremendous response in all countries.

"We all know well," Comrade Brezhnev said at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, "that today the might of the peace forces opposing the potential aggressor is greater than ever.

"But we also know something else. The very nature of modern weapons is such that if they are used the future of all mankind would be at stake.

"There is one way out of this: Everything must be done now, today, to bar the way of the lovers of boundless armaments and military adventures. Everything must be done to ensure people's right to life. In this matter there can be no bystanders or indifferent people: It affects one and all. It affects governments and political parties, public organizations and, of course, the parliaments elected by the peoples and operating in their name."

The foreign press, radio, and television are commenting extensively on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal. These very important documents urging the parliaments and peoples of all countries to make every effort to bar the way to a nuclear catastrophe are meeting with ardent international approval. The USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the world's parliaments and peoples was adopted at the time of the 40th anniversary of the attack on our motherland by Hitlerite fascism. Our country lost the lives of 20 million people. World War II brought untold hardships and suffering to all mankind. With every war, the number of victims increases. Let us turn to some historical facts. While in the 17th century wars took 3 million lives in Europe, in the 18th century the figure was over 5 million and in the 19th over 6 million. In the 20th century World War I killed about 10 million people and World War II over 50 million. These figures make us shudder. But they bear no comparison with the present calculations of the loss of life in a hypothetical nuclear conflict.

"Safeguarding peace has been, is, and remains the supreme goal of the Soviet State's foreign policy," the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the world's parliaments and peoples says. "The peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress is aimed at this. It covers measures to reduce both nuclear missile and conventional weapons and contains proposals to settle existing conflicts and crisis situations and to prevent new ones and is imbued with the aspiration to intensify detente and develop peaceful cooperation among the countries of all continents. It expresses the Soviet Union's readiness to hold talks on all topical issues of peace and security and to treat with attention any constructive ideas from other states."

Our party and the Soviet state give priority in their international activity to the task of struggling for peace and to prevent the threat of war and curb the forces which are pushing mankind toward an unprecedented catastrophe. The Soviet state's foreign policy activity shows quite obviously that the doctrine of peace stemming from the social nature of the socialist system has become the fundamental doctrine of the USSR'S international policy.

This doctrine is incorporated in specific foreign policy actions and the proposals with the Soviet state puts forward in the international arena. The USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the world's parliaments and peoples can serve as a new example of this.

The whole series of new initiatives put forward by the Soviet communists' 26th congress is the focus of world public attention. These initiatives are aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war, curbing the arms race and strengthening international security. They cover a broad range of issues. The soviet proposals concern nuclear missile and conventional weapons, ground troops and naval and air forces. They affect the situation in Europe and the Near, Middle and Far East. They discuss measures of both a political and a military nature. Those proposals are an organic continuation and further development of the Soviet peace program in relation to the most dangerous problems of the present day.

The scale of Soviet foreign policy's noble goals expands its world historical significance and makes it possible, under the banner of the struggle for peace, to rally and unite the broad people's masses on all continents of the world.

However, reactionary militarist circles are avoiding talks on the restraint of the armament process, the elimination of hotbeds of conflict and the peaceful solution of vexed international problems. As is well-known, the plan for NATO's nuclear missle "arms upgrading" involves extreme danger to world peace. It is not hard to see that the main point of the venture of deploying new U.S. missiles in West Europe is precisely, in the event of another world war--about whose preparation the Pentagon strategists are speaking so much and so cynically--to expose the FRG and its other allies to a destructive retaliatory strike while the United States itself attempts to sit it out across the ocean. But these calculations are illusory.

Imperialist circles are doing everything possible to stoke the hotbeds of the tension in various parts of the world. Stoking the explosive atmosphere in the Near East, Washington is a direct accomplice and essentially the inspirer of Israel's aggressive actions. The United States is interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states in almost all regions, on the most varied continents, seeking to expand the network of U.S. military bases enmeshing the entire world. Washington is trying to conduct its international affairs with the aid of the "big stick policy", long rejected by history. In pursuing an adventurist policy aimed against the developing countries, the Pentagon has created a strike force--the so-called Rapid Deployment Force, whose numerical strength it is planned to increase to 230,000 men. Washington is trying to hypocritically to depict these military units' gendarme actions as "the struggle against terrorism" and pharasaically to present just and lawful aid to peoples defending their freedom, independence and sovereignty as "connivance at terrorism".

U.S. imperialist circles are also undertaking other ruses. They are trying to present themselves in the role of the side allegedly expressing readiness for talks with the Soviet Union on questions of limiting strategic armaments and medium-range weapons in Europe. However, all this is absolutely not so.

Truth to tell, it must be noted that, from the time that the present U.S. administration came to power right through until recently, Washington has not taken a single practical step aimed at discussing the crux of these problems even on a preliminary basis. Moreover, on virtually all main salients movement here has been halted and even even regressed.

So Washington has interrupted the SALT process. The U.S. administration is seeking to exploit to the maximum the pause it has artificially created in the talks in order to implement new strategic armaments plans and above all to deploy in West Europe its medium-range missles targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies.

Here the role of imperialism's forward missile base is assigned to the FRG. It can be seen from this that it is completely impossible to detect in Washington any desire to hold serious talks on this very important problem.

Fundamental changes are taking place in the world today. The communisty of socialist states now represents the most important influential factor operating in favor of peace. The role of the young Asian, African and Latin American states recently liberated from colonial oppression is growing in international affairs. The might and prestige of the world communist and workers movement is steadily growing. The peoples' general democratic and antiwar movement has gained particularly broad scope recently. All this convinces us that it is possible to uphold peace and prevent war. The Soviet Union and the other socialist communist countries are marching in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and social progress.

Strengthening peace and intensifying detente is a matter of honor and conscience for all people of good will and it is their lofty duty not to the present but also to future generations. There is no doubt that a real opportunity now exists for preventing a new world war and excludingit from the life of mankind. Of course, for this to be achieved cohesive, coordinated, vigorous, offensive actions are required on the part of all peace-loving forces of the present day and of all who really value peace on our earth.

The historical significance is great of the activity by the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at cardinally solving the problem of war and peace. A new step in this noble activity was the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the world's parliaments and peoples. It expressed Soviet people's most vital interests and accords with the aspirations of all mankind. Our party and our Soviet state bear aloft the banner of peace among the peoples raised by the great Lenin!

PONOMAREV COMMENTS ON WESTERN MILITARY MIGHT

PM291404 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jun 81 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Notes of a Military Observer": "Contrary to Reason"]

[Text] Presenting the Order of Lenin to Romesh Chandra, president of the WPC, in the Kremlin, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "Reason, conscience, faith in the future--those are the weapons which the peace supporters have and which the supporters of the arms race and confrontation lack." These words amount to a concise characterization of the two lines which are clearly visible in international policy.

The line which is followed by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states and which enjoys growing support among progressive forces throughout the world is clear and comprehensible. Our intentions are pure and noble. The USSR's might is great. But it has never been and never will be directed toward harming the peoples. It serves and will continue to serve the cause of peace.

There are many sober-minded people in the West. They realize that gambling on force, gambling on war in relations with the socialist countries is madness. In our day there is only one reasonable path--peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two sociopolitical systems.

But there are also figures in the capitalist world who adhere to the other line. They have become accustomed to thinking only in terms of force and diktat. Their main political creed is to establish the world hegemony of monopoly capital and achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. It is this line, contrary to the dictates of reason and conscience, which is followed by the U.S. ruling circles. They are echoed by the most shameless anticommunists in NATO, and also by the present Beijing leaders.

Describing U.S. policy, the former American diplomat E. Richardson wrote: Americans want their country to be a world sheriff who carries weapons and uses them, taking the side of the 'goodies' against the 'baddies.'" The "goodies" are, of course, the capitalist West and the "baddies" are communists, fighters for national freedom and democracy and the forces of progress in general. But as for alluding to all Americans, Richardson is probably talking nonsense. It is not the ordinary people of America who want to be world sheriff, but those who rule it.

U.S. global strategy, which is aimed at establishing the world domination of American imperialism, is directed above all at Europe. The 40th anniversary of the start of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War against German fascism makes us give contant thought to what is happening on this continent, where world wars have twice begun and where the two most powerful military groupings--the Warsaw Pact Organization and the North Atlantic bloc--now confront each other.

The scale and rate of the NATO countries' militarist preparations are increasing every year. And in the Atlantic [bloc's] offices and headquarters nobody conceals the fact that these preparations are directed against the Soviet Union and its allies and friends. Some 7,000-8,000 so-called tactical U.S. nuclear warheads are concentrated in Western Europe. Moreover the American forward-based facilities are deployed there, numbering approximately 1,000 nuclear weapon delivery vehicles. But even this is not enough for the Pentagon. It is preparing to install nearly 600 new medium-range nuclear missiles here in addition.

The United States and NATO devote great attention to building up all branches of the North Atlantic bloc's allied armed forces. On FRG territory alone the contingent of U.S. troops has increased by 31,000 men in the last 4 years. In a short space of time the United States has created additional stockpiles of weapons and combat hardware in West Germany sufficient to equip two divisions and it is now delivering equipment for two more. The arsenals of the NATO countries belonging to the Eurogroup are to be replenished, over the next 2 years, with 460 tanks, 890 other armed combat vehicles, 360 artillery guns and more than 600 combat planes and helicopters.

Special concern is aroused among the peace-loving public by the transformation of FRG territory into the main bridgehead for the unleashing of a new military adventure. The 500,000-strong West German Bundeswehr has, as its generals declare boastfully, long been the best prepared army in the North Atlantic bloc, with the highest combat capability. The FRG's military expenditure is second only to that of the United States within NATO. It is in the FRG that they plan to deploy all the new American medium-range ballistic missiles--108 Pershing II missiles--and a considerable proportion of the cruise missiles. American and West German Lance missiles and 203.2 mm guns, for which the United States is beginning--or has already begun?--to produce neutron warheads and shells, are deployed there.

Such a concentration of military might in close proximity to the socialist community's western borders shows that some people were unable--or rather, unwilling--to learn the appropriate lessons from the past. The failure of the bloody Hitlerite adventure clearly taught little to those who are planning new aggressive actions against the USSR. It would be naive to assure that the Soviet Union, which some 35 years ago routed the strike detachment of world imperialism--German fascism--in fierce battles, will passively look on while militarist preparations take place on its borders and attempts are made to achieve military superiority over the socialist world. Yet such attempts are being made. Here are a few recent facts. The new American nuclear submarine Ohio, constructed under the Trident program, has undergone performance tests. One such boat could be equipped with 24 missiles each with 8 nuclear warheads and a range of up to 10,000 km. In the near future Washington is to adopt the final decision on the construction of the new American MX ICBM's and a new strategic bomber. From January next year the Pentagon will embark on the deployment of cruise missiles with a range of over 1,000 km on U.S. Navy ships, and in 1984 these missiles will be equipped with nuclear warheads and their range will be doubled. It is planned to complete the formation of the American Rapid Deployment Forces, with a total numerical strength of 230,000 men, in the next 18 months--much sooner than formerly planned. An additional $5.5 billion is appropriated for this purpose in the current fiscal year and in the next. It is proposed to create an additional armed forces reserve consisting of more than 1 million officers and men. Oil and other strategic mineral raw materials are being stockpiled and urgent preparations are underway for transferring industry onto a war footing.

Why? Is the United States under threat of attack? No. Announcing some of these measures in his speech to the New York Council on Foreign Relations, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger stated: "We are adopting steps to strengthen our military potential." What for? For the sake of preparing for "possible conflicts in widely separated areas"--in essence, anywhere in the world.

From time to time the politicians who undertake these militarist preparations, which are inexplicable from a reasonable standpoint, try to justify them in terms of the "military threat" allegedly emanating from the USSR. They drag up completely mythical "information" about the allegedly "innumerable" Soviet tanks, about how the Soviet Navy "exceeds the size necessary for the defense of the USSR's sea borders," and much more besides. But now retired French Admiral A. Sanguinnetti, a prominent military expert, has made some calculations. And what has emerged? Discarding the clearly fraudulent tricks of Western propaganda, A. Sanguinnetti showed that the "Soviet military threat" is certainly a myth. But the threat to the Soviet Union is very real. According to his calculations approximately 41,000 tanks of openly hostile countries are concentrated along the USSR's borders, as well as more than 7 million officers and men in land armies and in naval forces with a total tonnage of nearly 5.5 million tons. As for nuclear weapons, the United States alone has 30,000 units of such weapons.

These figures show clearly the might which the enemies of peace and socialism are concentrating against our motherland and against the Soviet Union's allies and friends. But the Soviet people cannot be intimidated. The Soviet people have strong nerves and have undergone a good tempering process. The Soviet people can draw the necessary conclusions from the situation which has emerged. They resolutely rebuff the policy of those who are fond of military adventures and strive persistently to reduce the pitch of tension, preserve detente and ensure its further development. At the same time they display the greatest vigilance. They will not permit anyone to encroach upon our motherland's legitimate security interests or to violate the established military-strategic balance in the world.

INTERNATIONAL RECIPE NEEDED FOR HEALTHIER EUROPE

LD291628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary entitled "Communists in the Struggle for a Europe of Peace and Social Progress"]

[Excerpts] Good morning, comrades. Five years ago in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic, the conference of the socialist and workers' parties of Europe was held. An important political document, a joint document, was adopted then, and the 5 years that have elapsed since that time allow us to judge how correctly European communists evaluated the situation as it then existed, how accurately they saw the horizons of the future, how correctly they set their tasks before them and how far the methods that they mapped out for their work were the right ones. And, answering these questions, we are entitled to say that on the whole the Berlin forum of European communists did indeed carry out fruitful work. Its conclusions have been confirmed by time.

Communists have moved forward in deepening the dialogue with various political forces, and today's Europe, over which storm clouds have gathered, demonstrates a definite advance in the sphere of cooperation of social forces.

In short, 5 years after European communists reached some common conclusions, many of those conclusions have been given a practical embodiment. That is also shown, perhaps, by the visit to the Soviet Union of Socialist International Chairman Willy Brandt.

On the other hand, as I have already said, unfortunately those conclusions of the Berlin conference which dealt with obstacles in the way of peaceful cooperation in Europe have also come true. Those obstacles, as the communists said, stem primarily from NATO circles. In recent years the threats that have arisen on European soil have become more alarming. In the thought of NATO strategists, above all American strategists, Europe is seen as some sort of military operations theater. Europe is being filled with a cargo that could send to the bottom not only a ship, but a whole island. But these obstacles and these complications that have arisen in European political life are rousing communists to action. We cannot now name a single European communist or workers' party that does not condemn NATO's plans connected with turning a number of European states--and all of Western Europe--into a target in case of possible war, with Europe being condemned to the fate of simultaneously becoming a testing ground and launching pad for new American nuclear missile weapons. And the fact that communists--communists, I repeat, from all the states of Europe--are resolutely opposing NATO's plans, and that the work of the communists merges with the protests of the widest European public, is the prerequisite for a situation in which the roots of detente, which go deep down into the soil of European political life, will not be dug up, despite all the ingenuity and all the dogged efforts that are being made on the other side of the Atlantic.

The Soviet Union and Soviet communists want peace not only for themselves; they want peace for every European people and for Europe as a whole. And they are well aware that there is no single recipe, no absolute national recipe, for a healthier situation in Europe, just as there is no absolute national recipe for making Europe a continent of peace, security, cooperation and social progress. The recipe can be--and is--international. It is made up of the efforts of the communist and workers' parties of all countries. It can be the product of the dialogue between communists of the various political tendencies of our time.

The Berlin conference speaks clearly about what, and what kind of Europe, communists are fighting for; about what Europe must become as a result of the development of peaceful cooperation among the European peoples, to which communists and all democratic forces of our time are making a substantial contribution.

REAGAN SPEECH TO NAACP IN DENVER VIEWED

LD300032 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 30 Jun, TASS--U.S. President Ronald Reagan spoke at an annual congress of the black organisation called the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People now held in Denver (Colorado state). Like his previous statements in San Antonio (Texas) and in Los Angeles, this speech became another step in the all-national propaganda campaign being fanned up by the White House in support of the programme for a "recovery" of the U.S. economy which has a clearly expressed anti-people, militarist and pro-monopolist character.

The President was forced to admit--and facts are stubborn things--that the black population still has the status of second-class citizenship in America and is being racially discriminated against in all spheres of life. According to the President, at present 43 percent of U.S. families live on incomes below the official "poverty line." Unemployment among blacks continuously grew in the previous decade and by the end of the 70's its level reached 11.3 percent topping the record level of the 1960's.

At the same time, against elementary logic, the President tried to make it appear as if the root of evil lay not in the unequal status of the blacks, not in the burden of economic and racial yoke they have to shoulder but...in the social programmes won by the black population from the ruling circles at the price of long years of tenacious struggle for their rights.

The President openly speculated on the ineffectiveness of the truncated government measures in trying to cure the old social evils of America, using this well-known act as an "argument" in favour of a complete elimination of social programs. Ronald Reagan went as far as advocating placing the main hopes in this field on the private sector which as is known is above all concerned for profits and has never concerned itself with the disadvantaged.

However, no attempts at persuasion by the President can reach its objective and divert the attention of the black public from the anti-people essence of the economic measures advocated by the White House. The executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People said in a televised interview that the economic programme of the administration was "unjust" and prejudicial" to American blacks.

TASS HITS HAIG REMARKS ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD291548 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Correspondent B. Ivanov report]

[Text] Washington, 29 Jun, TASS--The U.S. administration intends to continue its dangerous course toward confrontation with the Soviet Union, to stoke up tension in different parts of the world and to pursue a global policy from "a position of strength." Such is the thrust of the statements made by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig on American television.

Speaking on a CBS television program, he made crude attacks on the peace-loving policy of the USSR, attempting to absolve the administration of responsibility for the exacerbation of the international situation and the deterioration in Soviet-American relations. Haig made no secret of official Washington's irritation with the support the Soviet Union extends to national liberation movements and young independent states. According to him, this policy of the USSR's is "unacceptable" to the United States. In this connection, the secretary of state declared, the Reagan administration "intends to work out a new policy toward the Soviet Union."

It became clear from what Haig went on to say that the White House would like to force the Soviet Union to renounce its internationalist obligations toward friendly countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and to secure complete freedom of action for Washington to pursue subversive actions against regimes which do not suit it.

The secretary of state tried his best to justify the U.S. decision to sell arms to Beijing. He called China a "friendly regime," whose "views coincide on many questions" with those of the United States. In effect, he thereby confirmed once again that a teaming-up is taking place between American imperialism and Beijing hegemonism on a basis of anti-Sovietism. At the same time, Haig said that the administration will continue to follow its "two China" policy, and does not intend to give up supporting Taiwan, to which, the secretary of state said, the United States can supply arms.

Haig was anxious to belittle the importance of the U.S. decision to sell arms to the PRC, asserting that this was a simple change in China's "category" on the list of countries with whom the U.S. has relations. It is clear, however, that, by expressing willingness to make modern weapons of war available be Beijing, the present Washington leaders have gone very much further in their dangerous incitement than the Carter administration, which they criticized for its overly pro-Beijing leanings. The Reagan administration has taken a step which represents an extremely serious new threat to the cause of peace.

On the question of arms control, Haig said that Soviet-American talks can only begin "some time next year." Yet Washington's refusal to resume the Soviet-American talks in the near future, as the New York TIMES has noted, has aroused an exceedingly negative reaction in West Germany, Italy and other NATO countries.

The head of the U.S. foreign policy department again touched on the question of the inclusion of representatives of the Communist Party in the new French Government. The secretary of state reaffirmed the stand of the United States, which as we know, interfered unceremoniously in the affairs of its ally, France, by declaring that the presence of communists in the government "will affect the content and tone" of relations between the two countries.

LOSEV COMMENTARY CRITICIZES HAIG, PRC ARMS DEAL

LD300254 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] Has Alexander Haig been cured of the Vietnam syndrome? Judging by the results of his visit to Beijing in June, the answer is yes. Haig is pushing his country to the course that already landed the Americans in Indochina's swamps.

It isn't Haig alone who is rushing the United States along this pernicious road. Many hawks of the Vietnam war are now zealous champions of playing the China card against the Soviet Union and Indochina countries. Talks have already plunged the United States at one time into a military adventure in that region. an adventure the American people had to pay for dearly. It was these hawks who in April of 1977 established the notorious National Committee Against Recognizing Communist Vietnam and other such organizations, whose goal was to hamper the normalization of relations with Vietnam. They included many many men from the rightwing of the Republican Party close to Reagan. They kindled in every way possible their chauvinistic campaign, counting on the sympathy of war veterans whose so-called patriotic feelings had allegedly been abused by the liberals. Ronald Reagan himself, in one of his election speeches, has said the Vietnam war had been a noble cause. So it's hardly surprising that Reagan, who on the threshhold of the 1980 election had criticized the Carter administration for its pro-Beijing trend, when he became President went even farther than the previous administration in the dangerous incitement of Beijing against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The leading Soviet daily PRAVDA, in its editorial called "The Escalation of Imprudence" published last Saturday, said neither China for the United States makes a secret of the fact that their goal is to drive a wedge between the Indochina countries and their neighbours, the Southeast Asian nations, to establish a kind of insulation cordon around Vietnam and to try once again to bring the Vietnamese people to their knees. Beijing is stepping up its sallies on Vietnam's border and Assistant Secretary of State for Asia Holdridge is calling for intensifying political, economic and if necessary, military pressure on Vietnam.

Haig, when he agreed to supply China with deadly weaponry, created the real danger of involving Washington in Beijing's military adventures that pose a mortal threat to world peace. The Reagan administration has taken another step toward confrontation whose consequences are difficult to foretell. As a matter of fact, this step was taken without any preliminary consultations with Washington's closest allies and it is not accidental that even Japan's Foreign Ministry found it necessary to express concern over the possible repercussions. The Japanese periodicals openly say that the deliveries of lethal American weapons to China pose a threat to all Asian nations. In the United States itself, as the Washington POST notes, doubts are increasing as to the wisdom of the Reagan administration's emphasis on military buildup and anti-Sovietism which expressed itself in the decision to provide China with American arms. As for the Soviet Union, it has warned with all seriousness that it can't remain indifferent to the new dangerous turn in Sino-American relations and that it sees the deliveries of sophisticated American weapons to China as hostile acts to the Soviet people. The Soviet Union will take such measures as will be required by the circumstances and let no one doubt the fact that the Soviet people will be able to stand up for themselves and to protect the interests of their friends and allies.

VASILYEV ON U.S. 'CONSPIRACY' AGAINST LIBYA

PM291350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 81 p 4

[G. Vasilyev article: "Conspiracy Against Libya"]

[Text] It is not hard to imagine what a burst of indignation there would be in Washington if it were learned there that the capital of a country maintaining diplomatic relations with the United States was calling for the overthrow of the American Government for the simple reason that the country dislikes U.S. policy. And not just making calls but also officially declaring that it is prepared to finance subversive activity out of the state treasury.

But what if these openly publicized plans to overthrow a disliked foreign regime have been drawn up in Washington? "Then it is quite another matter!"--People will exclaim on the banks of the Potomac, where double standards have become a distinguishing feature of the Republican administration. "What Jupiter is permitted to do, a bull is not" is how people in Washington argue today.

But now the facts. Let us give the floor to Lars Erich Nelson, Washington correspondent of the New York DAILY NEWS. "The Reagan administration," Nelson reports, "is drawing up a secret plan providing for Egypt and other moderate Arab states to be used to overthrow the regime of the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi."

The Libyan Government is "not to the liking" of the Washington expansionists, who have conceived the intention of throwing their weight around, the way they do at home, in the Near East and North Africa--a strategically important region rich in natural resources. "Haig believes," Nelson writes, "that Al-Qadhdhafi, like Castro, is hostile to our national interests."

This, according to the logic of the transatlantic hegemonists, is quite enough reason to spin webs of intrigues, provocations and conspiracies and to plan gross, inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign UN member-state. The administration, to use the correspondent's words, "is prepared to help Al-Qadhdhafi's enemies in the Arab world to overthrow the Libyan leader."

The New York newspaper sets out certain details of a criminal plan being drawn up by CIA specialists in conspiracies and coups d'etat with the blessing of higher bodies. First, it explains, the United States will endeavor to use the agency of other people to "solve the Libyan problem" by prompting some neighboring country to undertake an armed invasion or organize a coup. And if this attempt fails, "the United States will give direct assistance" (that is, it will undertake overt interference in the Arab state's internal affairs).

Events in Washington official life give every reason to conclude that the New York newspaper's alarming report is not a fabrication but a reflection of reality. The newspaper has merely lifted slightly the veil behind which an anti-Libyan conspiracy is being prepared.

Recently not a week has passed without crude attacks on Libya by American officials, couched in terms which are perhaps acceptable with regard to a country with which one is at war. Pressure of various kinds is being put on Libya: ranging from the expulsion of diplomatic representatives from the United States to threatening maneuvers by the U.S. 6th Fleet near Libya's coast (5 maneuvers in that region in just over 2 months). Newspapers write that the American authorities are recruiting Libya's enemies both among reactionary Arab regimes hostile to that country and among counterrevolutionary emigres who have taken refuge in the United States.

The U.S. State Department is also among the ringleaders of the provocative campaign. Dean Fischer, its official spokesman, recently announced publicly that Washington is prepared to give material aid to those states which are prepared to play the American game. With the touching frankness of a moneybags buying up mercenaries, this diplomat explained that there was not lack of money. "If necessary," he said, "we can find means within the framework of the budget for this and next fiscal year...."

The Libyan Jamahiriyah has drawn Washington's wrath upon itself above all because it pursues an independent anti-imperialist policy. The Libyan Govenrment made the Americans and British remove their military bases from the country's territory and nationalized, wholly or partially, foreign oil companies. As a member of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, Libya comes out resolutely against the Camp David compact and against knocking together in the Near East a military grouping consisting of the United States, Israel and Egypt. Libya gives assistance to the PLO, which the United Nations recognizes as the long-suffering Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

There is yet another circumstance explaining the United States' "strong feelings" toward Libya: This small North African country (population of 3.1 million) is rich in oil. Every day the United States receives 640,000 barrels of high-quality Libyan oil--which constitutes approximately 10 percent of American imports of "black gold." And the smell of oil, as is known, has an intoxicating effect on American politicians and sometimes stimulates their most senseless, risky steps.

The New York DAILY NEWS article cited by us states plainly that the subversive plans being formulated by Washington against Libya "show a return to the methods practiced in the fifties and sixties, when the United States was interfering either directly or indirectly" in the internal affairs of other countries. In this connection the article's author recalls events in Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Vietnam and the Congo, the conspiracies elaborated by the CIA for the purpose of assassinating Fidel Castro, Patrice Lumuba and the Chilean patriot Gen Rene Schneider and Washington's organizing of the fascist putsch in Chile.

A sinister reminder! Particularly if you take into account the fact that the leaders of the present American administration are doing everything to remove all restraints on the "cloak and dagger knights" and are once again officially authorizing them to carry out "dirty deeds" abroad. Up in arms against those who struggle for freedom, independence and social progress, the United States is increasingly widely practicing terrorism directed against whole countries and peoples.

The conspiracy against independent Libya is one more "front" in Washington's hegemonist policy, which is taking increasingly concrete shape. Along with the buildup of military presence in the Near East, the intervention in El Salvador, the pressure on Cuba and Nicaragua and overt support for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and the Pol Pot holdouts, this conspiracy completes the picture of aggressive imperialist policy in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Getting into the role, Washington's "new masters" are throwing off the camouflage garments of "defender of human rights," which were so dear to the heart of their predecessors, and are appearing before the whole world in the coveralls of a trooper from a Rapid Deployment detachment.

COMMENTS ON CIA INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM STUDY

WA301200 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 7 Jun 81 p 3

["Observer" article: "Familiar Methods"]

[Text] The U.S. press recognizes that the campaign of lies unleashed by the new U.S. administration, with a helping hand from Haig, about USSR involvement in international terrorism has surprised even the intelligence services since even for them, schooled as they are in the fabrication of various cock-and-bull stories, the task of finding proof for this involvement has turned out to be fruitless. The New York TIMES reports that CIA Director W. Casey even had to deny two reports prepared by his own staff because "they have not confirmed Haig's assertions."

Nevertheless, the fabrications continue. But of course, as, for example, the leader of a Rand Corporation study group on political forces, B. Jenkins says, the U.S. secretary of state "hopes to use the label of terrorism as a political weapon against the Soviet Union." And in the eyes of Washington politicians, this is just fine.

And so a third document was cooked-up down in the bowels of the CIA. Willy-nilly, however, its authors were forced to admit that they had no proof that the Soviet Union was "training, financing and equipping" international terrorists. But these masters of falsehoods must still work for their bread. As the New York TIMES points out, the report contains assertions about certain "indirect proofs" that the Soviet Union is giving aid to Libya and the PLO.

Well, this example is extremely noteworthy. Particularly in light of the facts made public thanks to the New York DAILY NEWS. On 17 May this newspaper published an article by Lars Erich Nelson in which the author, making reference to confidential information, reports that the administration of President Reagan is working on a plan that envisages the use of Egypt and several other Arab countries "to overthrow the regime of the Libyan leader Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi." The newspaper states that the U.S. secretary of state believes that the leader of the Libyan revolution "like Fidel Castro is hostile to our interests." And so Washington intends to "encourage conservative Arab states, primarily Egypt, to independently overthrow the Libyan government or to invade that country. If the Arab attempts fail, the newspaper writes, referring to "secret sources," the United States will offer direct aid.

What is this if not a return to the methods of the fifties and sixties, when the United States engaged in direct or indirect interference in order to bring to power persons convenient for it? What is this if not the encitement of terrorism?

These are not mythical "indirect proofs" concocted in CIA offices. They are direct proofs, reinforced by many years of similar practices, of what is meant by the trademark that reads "Made in the USA".

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON U.S. CAMPAIGN ON TERRORISM

PM260950 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Loyalty to Great Ideals"]

[Text] The consistent struggle of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries for the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of peace and in support of the national liberation movement and social progress is having a most salutary effect on the life of the peoples and countries of our earth's various continents.

The world press and all the progressive public greeted with enormous satisfaction the new peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. From every continent and from the remotest corners of our world there has been a continuous stream of reports that the peace program for the 80's and the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and documents have aroused warm approval and support among all champions of peace and social progress, who have found in them an inexhaustible source of inspiration and have seen in them clear prospects in the struggle against the adventurist and dangerous arms race policy and for stable peace, security and cooperation among the peoples.

Peace and socialism are inseparable concepts. Nowadays even in the West no self-respecting statesman would venture an open apologia for war, much less nuclear war, without running the risk of finding himself totally isolated. Yet it must be stated that mankind is currently going through an extremely complex and crucial period when, along with the intensification of the struggle for peace and the relaxation of tension, the forces of imperialism and reaction, which are trying to prevent a radical improvement in the international political climate, are becoming more active.

In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out: "The difficulties besetting capitalism are also influencing its policy, including foreign policy. The struggle over the main issues of the capitalist countries' foreign policy course has sharpened. The opponents of detente, arms limitation and improved relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have recently become noticeably more active." One of these opponents' main activities is organizing one political and ideological campaign after another aimed against real socialism and its domestic and foreign policy and against communist and workers parties and other progressive democratic forces. The ideological confrontation between the two systems continues and capitalism spawns one new doctrine of ideological expansion after another.

Forced to take account of the peace movement, the Western mass media are trying to hide the real aims of the imperialist countries' aggressive foreign policy behind a mask of "love of peace." At the same time bourgeois propaganda is making attempts to smear the socialist states' foreign policy, to misrepreent its peace-loving aims and principles and to frighten the ordinary person with fairytales about "the Soviet military threat," "Moscow's intrigues" and so on. By making extensive use of disinformation and slander reaction hopes to split the anti-imperialist movement's ranks and is trying to undermine its foundations. The decision by the U.S. Senate to "renew" the leadership of the ICA, which runs one instrument of slander--Voice of America--may be regarded as part of this campaign.

What price the latest inventions of the enemies of detente about the USSR's mythical "involvement" in international terrorism! The vociferous slander campaign concerning "the problems of international terrorism" whipped up by the U.S. propaganda machine is further testimony to its organizers' boundless cynicism and hypocrisy and their desire to hide from the public, behind a screen of vile lies, their own plans for direct armed interference in the affairs of those countreis where U.S. imperialism perceives "a threat to its interests." This is what happened in Chile, the Congo, Ghana, Angola and Iran. This is what is ahppening in the Republic of South Africa, Namibia, El Salvador and Afghanistan. Terror and political assassination are the stock-in-trade of the U.S. special services' criminal activities in Asia, Africa and Latin America. A recent example of this was the abortive attempt by a network of CIA agents to commit a series of political murders in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Nor must it be forgotten that it was in the United States back in 1951 that the so-called law on mutual security was adopted. It asserted that terrorism is legitimate as an instrument of state policy. This legislative act is still in force, providing the "cloak and dagger" knights with full scope to commit all manner of terrorist acts with impunity.

By elevating international terrorism to the status of state policy Washington is also giving its blessing for a number of countries obedient to it to embark on this path. On 7 June Israeli aircraft carried out a terrorist raid on a peaceful nuclear center in Iraq which was without precedent in the history of international relations. Even bourgeois ideologists with pro-Israel sympathies were forced to admit the dangerousness of such a bandit raid, although in their propaganda U.S. militarist circles continue to blame Moscow for the training of "terrorists" which is allegedly taking place. But neither the use of increasingly sophisticated devices for psychologically influencing the masses nor the fabrication of deliberate falsehoods can save all anti-Soviet propaganda from its inevitable failure. The forces of peace and progress are directing aimed fire against reaction and are increasingly successful in mounting an ideological offensive against imperialism and hegemonism, reaction and militarism. As the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" pointed out, "It is our duty to counter the class enemy's subversive political and ideological activities and his malicious slander against socialism with the unshakable cohesion and mighty ideological unity of our ranks and with each Soviet person's profound conviction, political vigilance and readiness to defend the motherland and socialism's revolutionary gains." We see this as the guarantee of the triumph of the most progressive socialist ideology over capitalism's corrupt ideology.

CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERSHIP CHANGE REPORTED

LD291306 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun, TASS--As was officially announced were, the 6th plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, which ended here, removed Hua Guofeng from the office of the chairman of the CPC Central Committee, replacing him by Hu Yaobang, former general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. It was announced simultaneously that Hua Guofeng had left the office of the chairman of the Military Council of the CPC Central Committee. Vice-Chairman of the CPC Central Committee Deng Xiaoping was placed at the head of this body.

Further Details

LD292254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] It has become known in Beijing that the Sixth Plenum of the CCP Central Committee decided to remove Hua Guofeng from the post of chairman of the CCP Central Committee. This post has been taken by Hu Yaobang, who was until recently general secretary of the party. At the same time it was announced that Hua Guofeng is leaving the post of deputy chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee. It is headed by Deng Xiaoping, deputy chairman of the CCP Central Committee. A clear shift of forces has taken place in the highest echelon of the Chinese leadership to the benefit of the group led by Deng Xiaoping.

Hu Yaobang, who has taken the post of chairman of the CCP Central Committee, is a long-time close associate of the strong man of China, as they call him in the West, Deng Xiaoping. He was the leader of the Union of Chinese Youth before the Cultural Revolution, during which he was subjected to repression. The strengthening of Deng Xiaoping's group, it must be assumed, will free him to pursue his policy. An indication of this course can be obtained from Deng Xiaoping's directives to accelerate the rate of economic development at the expense of further belt-tightening. A special concern of the deputy premier of the PRC State Council is rearming the army and organizing aggressive actions against Socialist Vietnam.

Judging from an AFP dispatch, personnel changes were not the only matter discussed at the plenum. Referring to informed sources in the Chinese capital, the agency reports that on the agenda was no less important an issue than the question of assessing the role of Mao Zedong. No final communique on the plenum has been issued so far. An official representative of the government merely stated that Chinese radio and television would transmit an important report today.

The author of the dispatch draws attention to an extensive article on the significance of Mao Zedong which has appeared in the central Chinese press. It was written by Deng Yingchao, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and widow of Zhou Enlai. It boils down in essence to an already familiar interpretation: Mao made mistakes, but they are exceeded by his services. Every new admission of the mistakes and crimes of the Cultural Revolution, of which Mao Zedong was the initiator, objectively leads to an undermining of his cult. At the same time, it is perfectly obvious that his successors are striving to keep his main legacy--loyalty to nationalism, great power status and chauvinism, everything which was the motive force behind all his actions.

PRC TERRITORY USED FOR U.S. SPYING ON USSR

PM291031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Merging With Washington"]

[Text] Washington, 23 Jun--The first group of so-called U.S. Peace Corps "volunteers" will soon leave for China. Corps Director L. Ruppe has announced this here.

It has long been clear to everyone that the Peace Corps engaged in far from peaceful business. The U.S. special services operate under cover of it.

The Beijing authorities' decision to allow emissaries from the espionage corps into China attests yet again to Beijing's merging with Washington and its readiness to make a contribution within its ability to the U.S. special services' subversive activity against the socialist community countries.

In this connection people here are recalling the creation on Chinese territory, close to the USSR's borders, of U.S. electronic surveillance bases, which was reported in some detail by the U.S. press recently. It was noted that these bases, furnished with U.S. radioelectronic equipment, are serviced by Chinese who have undergone special training in intelligence centers in the United States itself. Do they not intend to send to help them U.S. specialists in the sphere of electronic espionage under the guise of Peace Corps emissaries?

Hanoi, 23 Jun--Northeast China, whose land is drenched in the blood of the Soviet Army soldiers who expelled the Japanese militarist, the northeast through which the USSR's enormous amount of all-round internationalist aid to the young PRC arrived, is now being turned by the Beijing traitors into a bridgehead for intelligence activity by the U.S. imperialists against the Soviet Union, the newspaper NHAN DAN writes.

The organ of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee resolutely denounces the instances which have become known of U.S.-Chinese cooperation in the sphere of strategic intelligence against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as has been confirmed by high-ranking representatives of the present U.S. administration.

PRC COMMENTARY ON POLISH SITUATION CRITICIZED

LD300830 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 30 Jun 81

[TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov: "Beijing Provocateurs at Work..."]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun, TASS--The imperialists do not stop their attempts to exploit Polish events for further aggravating international tension and for weakening world socialism. Beijing joins in the antisocialist and anti-Soviet campaign increasingly, the purpose being to isolate Poland from its reliable friends and to strike a blow at the revolutionary achievements of the Polish working people. Further evidence of this has been provided by a recent XINHUA commentary.

Though the above-mentioned Beijing agency's commentary is devoted to Poland, it does not even slightly resemble an unbiased analysis of the causes of the present situation in that country. This entire concoction from beginning to end is built on malicious inventions and insinuations, prompted by the sole desire to smear the Soviet Union, to drive a wedge into Soviet-Polish relations. After declaring that the party and people of Poland got into an extremely difficult position, XINHUA clamps down on the USSR with a stream of cursing and slanderous concoctions, going to the length of stating that it, "threatens" Poland, that the letter from the CPSU Central Committee, recently sent to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, is virtually..."intervention" into Polish affairs.

The text of the CPSU Central Committee letter is widely known and it clearly shows that this is a letter from the leadership of one fraternal party to the leadership of another fraternal party.

The letter, which was assessed by the eleventh plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party as "frank and distinguished by solicitude over developments in Poland and the maintenance of the fundamental values of socialism", expresses anxiety over the situation that has taken shape in the Polish People's Republic and wishes that the Polish leadership could find the possibility and strength to defend socialism. Such are the facts, but what is the meaning of facts to the inventors from XINHUA. They act according to the old "principle" of liars: Smear, smear, maybe something will stick....

It is significant that Beijing began most zealously making "friends" with Poland after the visit to China by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, a visit which once again showed to the whole world that the Chinese leadership is merging ever more closely with the most aggressive circles of imperialism, those open foes of socialist states, including People's Poland. "Solicitude" for Poland is displayed by the very same Beijing leaders who, having volunteered to be the "junior partners" of the imperialists, are building all their foreign policy on hegemonism and militarism, on the desire to enslave neighbouring states and peoples. And now these contemporary Asian bogey khans, who together with Washington unleashed an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan, are not stopping armed provocations against Socialist Vietnam, are seeking to return to power the bloody Pol Pot clique in Kampuchea, are advancing arrogant territorial claims against India and Mongolia, Burma and Nepal--these hegemonists and aggressors proclaim themselves as "friends" of People's Poland, whose only care is...its "sovereignty". There is really no precedent for such double-dealing and hypocrisy....

The editor-in-chief of TRYBUNA LUDU, the central organ of the Polish United Workers' Party, was recently asked at a press conference: Can the CPSU Central Committee letter to the Polish United Workers' Party be considered as "intervention" into Poland's internal affairs? "This could be said only by the United States Department of State..." he replied. Now, as we see, the United States Department of State has found a yesman--the XINHUA agency. This is not really amazing for the merger between the Beijing rulers and the American "hawks", covering also the field of subversive propaganda, is an open secret. The Chinese agency's concoction about Poland once again reaffirms that the provocateurs from Washington and Beijing make a pair, indeed....

JCP HIT FOR 'DISTORTION' OF CPSU POLICY ON POLAND

OW280141 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 27 Jun 81

['Text' of undated CPSU Central Committee letter to the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee on developments in Poland]

[Text] Comrades: We deem it necessary to state the following (?in reply to the questions raised in) the telegram of your party dated 10 June: Your party's telegram contains things which unpardonably distort CPSU policy toward Poland and is based on various conjectures and speculations. It is bound to have a detrimental effect not only on the task of defending the revolutionary gains of the Polish workers but also the position of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] itself since it wantonly distorts the objectives and character of Soviet policy at a time when the imperialists are seeking to alienate Poland from its reliable friend.

We believe that we must not keep silent pretending as if what is happening in Poland has nothing to do with us, the communists in other countries, and the communist revolutionary movement as a whole. The Soviet press is reporting developments in the Polish situation objectively and, of course, from a class point of view. Proceeding from the same point of view, the CPSU (?Central Committee) recently sent a letter to the PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] Central Committee. The letter was carried by Soviet and Polish newspapers. Frank exchanges of views between the communists of the two countries are not the same as some kind of interference in other's internal affairs. All those who have no prejudice against CPSU policies, who are not indifferent to the Polish situation, and who support the principles of proletarian internationalism are bound to draw the same conclusion.

The relationship between the CPSU and the PZPR should be evaluated first of all by the Soviet and Polish communists. The course of debate--and its characteristics--at the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the resolution adopted prove that our assessment is correct, that the Polish comrades themselves approve of our assessment, and that they regard our misgivings as well founded. The resolution of the 11th plenum says: For the past several months, the fraternal parties in the socialist countries have time and again expressed understanding to the reform plans we have adopted and have provided lofty assistance. At the same time, they have expressed anxiety over the emergence of [word indistinct] and the intensifying attacks on socialism. We trust the opinions and conclusions of the fraternal parties on questions involving the vital interests of the international working class movement and the question of defending socialism. It was in this spirit that the PZPR Central Committee received the open letter of the CPSU Central Committee expressing misgivings about the trend of the Polish situation and the preservation of the basic values of socialism in our country. The PZPR Central Committee confirms that the two parties have similar views on the present state of affairs in our country, and proves this confirmation with this resolution, so said the resolution adopted at the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

The bourgeois propaganda machinery is trying hard to give the impression that by stressing that the Polish socialist system itself is being endangered, the CPSU Central Committee is trying deliberately to present the Polish situation in a dramatic way. This kind of approach to the question is deceptive from beginning to end. In its letter, the CPSU Central Committee did not try to make the situation look more serious than it is. Polish press reports and the statements of political leaders of the PZPR and other social forces contain [words indistinct]. We will quote only incontrovertible [words indistinct] from the report delivered by Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, before the National Assembly. He said: The protracted, dire, pervasive crisis is undermining our country and is driving it toward a catastrophe. The scale and acuteness of our difficulties are fraught with threats to our socialist state and to the destiny of our people. Industrial production has dropped about 15 percent in the past 5 months; it dropped nearly 16 percent in May. We have been working less and producing less than before, but our income has increased. This is because the cash income of the people has increased by over 20 percent. It is getting harder and harder to buy goods which used to be abundant. The question now is how to bail our economy out of a complete collapse.

Chairman Jaruzelski continued: But within Solidarity those anarchistic adventurist elements who occupy influential positions in many union organizations have been active. These elements, skilled in demagoguery, make attacks on the authorities, stage dangerous and adventurous strikes pushing Solidarity in an antisocialist direction and try to take advantage of the situation to bring misfortune and tragedy to Poland. Every anti-Soviet activity in Poland will impair our honor. It means exposing our shameful condition in the eyes of our ally, our liberator, our supporter, and is tantamount to the host humiliating the guest. This is all the more so when we think of the fact that the Soviet Union has been giving large amounts of aid in excess of plans. Chairman Jaruzelski also said: The antisocialist propaganda which the West praises as free, democratic opinion [words indistinct]. The government calls upon the millions of workers with political consciousness to actively and massively participate in blocking the printing and distribution of antistate publications. The contents of these publications are often unpardonable. They sometimes border on crime and serve as material evidence of counter-revolution. The important thing which must be pointed out is the fact that no National Assembly member rebuked the assessment made by the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

[Sentence indistinct]. Only the party can save the country. This has been repeatedly stated at several previous Central Committee plenums, in numerous public statements by Polish leaders as well as in oral and written opinions of common PZPR members. Much has also been said about this at the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. In his concluding speech, Mr Kania stressed that the party itself poses a basic question. However, in the past several months it has become increasingly clear that a horrible threat is hanging over the party itself. This was frankly discussed at the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. In its decision, the 11th plenum said: A tendency is finding expression [words indistinct] of leading the PZPR to split and to undermine the party's Marxist-Leninist character and organizational unity and [words indistinct].

Yet, in the opinion of the Polish comrades themselves, the principal danger at present is a revisionist contention aimed at depriving the party of its leading role, limiting its leading role to only the ideological sphere and divesting the party of the instrument of political power. For this reason the plenum, in referring to the so-called horizontal structures described as an expression of genuine democracy [words indistinct], stressed that those who made their own leading organ independent of the party organization [words indistinct] in violation of the principle of democratic centralism would be regarded as factionalists. Greatly disturbing the Polish communists is the fact that those faithful party members and those immaculate leaders at all levels who are defending the socialist gains and principles with courage and fortitude are under attack from the enemies of socialism.

The plenum said it is impermissible for anyone to bring pressure upon the leaders and to spread false stories about those people who are sincere and called on party apparatchiks and organizations as well as government agencies to defend the leaders openly and effectively and to assist them in performing their duties.

The 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee pointed out that the threats to the very existence of the socialist system in Poland from the counterrevolutionary forces continue to (?increase) and called on the government and all the state organizations entrusted with the preservation of law and order to resolutely defend the state, state organizations, and state representatives and to counter hostile propaganda, all acts which breed confusion as well as acts of indiscretion.

The plenum also demanded that government and security organizations follow state laws and crack down on anyone who engages in activities that conflict with the interests of the state and the people.

The resolution of the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee said: Struggle is under way to reform and strengthen the party which has been built through the struggle to shape the destiny of socialism and the people and through the struggle of the working class and the finest sons of Poland generation after generation, the party which led the Polish leftist forces in the war against Hitlerite aggressors and led the struggle to develop our country into a socialist state, the party which has insured peace and independence for the Polish people over the past 36 years.

In view of this assessment of the situation made by the Polish comrades themselves, if anyone argues that the root cause of the tense situation lies with the so-called conservative forces who are dreaming of bringing everything back to the state existing before August 1980. It will mean either that he is ignorant of what is actually happening in Poland or that his view is based on abstract dogma which may lead to precisely the opposite direction in actual life--victory for the counterrevolution and weakening of the international position of socialism and peace. The CPSU has shown complete understanding of the reshuffle of the PZPR leadership, of the fervent desire to rectify the flagrant mistakes in socialist construction, of the measures to restore the faith of the working class and the laboring masses in the party, and of the measures to strengthen socialist democracy.

[Sentence indistinct]. The new leadership of the PZPR [words indistinct] powers. Our party provided moral, political and economic aid and assistance to the new Polish leadership and is still providing it. This assistance has been given not in the form of unilateral support to any particular group but through the state and other official channels stipulated under the Polish Constitution. No one in the CPSU has doubts about reforms based on genuinely (?inviolable) principles.

The process of improvement in socialist countries is (?steadily) continuing (?in accordance with) the basic law of socialist construction, which considers national traditions and peculiarities that differ from historicism and nationalism. The previous PZPR leadership ignored this law and deviated too much from the (?fundamental) norm of party life. Therein lies the major cause for the excruciating situation confronting the PZPR and the Polish People's Republic. We want to reiterate what we have been saying. The Polish communists must settle the problems themselves. No one but the Polish communists can save Poland. This is what all their true friends and all true internationalists desire. However, they are charged with the task of preventing Poland from going over to the imperialist camp.

We want to conclude by calling your attention to the following: The letter of the JCP Central Committee, sent in the form of an open telegram, is written in words and in a tone contradictory to the spirit of relations between fraternal parties. Therefore, we cannot but surmise that the letter was sent not only to convey the JCP's own views to the CPSU Central Committee but generally to show its unfriendly attitude toward our party. We will not delve into the reasons the letter was sent. We only want to stress that such an attitude flagrantly tramples proletarian internationalism underfoot. The attitude shows that the so-called 'consideration' for observing the norms governing relations among communist and workers' parties and the argument on this question, which are expressed in the letter of the JCP Central Committee, are sheer falsehoods.

We hope that the Japanese Communist Party members coolly assess the cause of the developments in Poland and their nature and correctly understand the CPSU's policy on this issue. Also, we hope that they resolutely expose the schemes of the imperialist forces to take advantage of the developments in Poland to exacerbate international tension and weaken the world socialist system and international communist movement.

The CPSU Central Committee.

UNEN CARRIES ARTICLE ON POLISH SITUATION

LD292240 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 29 Jun 81

["Full text" of article published in UNEN entitled "On the Situation in Poland;" date of article not given]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Jun (MONTSAME)--The Mongolian public like in the other fraternal socialist community countries follows with the well-grounded concern the developments in Poland. Meanwhile the situation there does not improve.

As it was indicated in the recent letter of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee the present-day situation in Poland is not just dangerous but it has brought the country to the critical point. The enemies of socialist Poland are not making any particular efforts to conceal their intentions. They are engaged in a struggle for power and are already capturing it. They are gaining control over one position after another. The counter-revolutionaries use the extremist wing of the Solidarity as its strike force drawing by deception the workers who joined this trade union association into a criminal conspiracy against the people's power. The wave of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism is mounting; the imperialist forces are making more brazen attempts to interfere in Polish affairs.

Facts show that the crisis which has enveloped the political, economic and ideological life of Poland is ever more aggravating. The extremist wing of the Solidarity, which relies on the direct support of the Western imperialist circles, acts in direct contact with the subversive centres abroad, carries out an overt attack against the PUWP, against its leading role, particularly in connection with the preparations to the 9th extraordinary congress of the party. The anti-socialist forces managed to seize many positions advantageous for them--they exert a growing influence of the party congress preparations. They try to use local party conferences in order to insert their people in the number of delegates elected to the congress, prepare the ground for delivering a decisive blow on the PUWP Marxist-Leninist forces to eliminate it as the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Polish people. At the same time they make everything possible to undermine the basic state institutions, for the break-down of the Polish socialist state, liquidation of the people's socialist gains. Actually taking control over the mass media the counterrevolutionaries freely distribute through them views and slogans defaming the socialist system, slander the state bodies, security bodies and militia. Leaflets instigating certain forces against the party and state are geing openly circulated.

Another fact that cannot but cause indignation is that counterrevolutionary forces are fanning up anti-Sovietism in Poland, seeking to restore nationalist and anti-Soviet sentiments among various strata of the Polish society, widely spreading concoctions being hurled at the alliance of Poland with the Soviet Union, defaming graves of Soviet soldiers on the Polish land where as many as 600 thousand Soviet soldiers lost their lives in battles against the Nazi invaders in the name of freedom and independence of the Polish people.

Manipulating the "renovation" slogan and taking advantage of errors and deviations of the previous leadership which are, naturally, to be rectified, the forces of counterrevolution are not aiming to overcome these mistakes and their consequences. On the contrary, they are striving to undermine the Polish economy through strikes, creating anarchy in the economic life of the country pursuing far-reaching goals in their wish to push Poland away from the socialist road.

The lethal danger hangs over the revolutionary gains of the Polish people. This also spells danger to the very existence of the independent Polish state. In these conditions the fact that in the face of this serious danger decisive actions to resist the counterrevolutionaries have not been taken evokes growing concern, on the contrary, concessions and compromises follow one another. However, the class enemy replies to every concession and compromise with new far-reaching political demands, overt threats and blackmail. In this complicated and dangerous situation the Central Committee of the CPSU addressed a letter to the Central Committee of the PUWP which is quite natural in relations between fraternal parties of socialist countries. The letter says, in part: "In addressing you this letter, we proceed not only from our concern over the situation in fraternal Poland, over the conditions and prospects for further Soviet-Polish cooperation. We are not less concerned, together with the fraternal parties, about the fact that the offensive by the hostile anti-Socialist forces in the Polish People's Republic threatens the interests of the whole of our community, its cohesion, integrity and security of borders, yes, our common security. The imperialist reaction which supports and encourages the Polish counter-revolutionaries does not conceal its hopes to radically change the balance of forces in their favour in Europe and the world over."

The Polish crisis is actively used by imperialism for denigrating the socialist system, the ideals and principles of socialism and for new attacks against the international communist movement. The communists and the working people of Mongolia fully support the letter of the CPSU CC. It is another vivid evidence of the unshakable fidelity of the party of great Lenin to its internationalist duty and a real support to the PUWP and Polish communists in their efforts designed at overcoming the crisis in the country. The CPSU CC letter reflects a common interest of fraternal countries to defend socialism in Poland--the country which is a member of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Recently Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, declared in his pre-election campaign speech that "our party and the Mongolian working people share the serious anxiety of the fraternal parties and countries over the situation in Poland. We fully agree with the point of view and conclusions contained in the letter of the CPSU Central Committee to the Polish communists and express our hope that the communists and the working people of fraternal Poland will be able to overcome the present crisis situation and will resolutely come out in defence of their socialist gains."

MONGOLIAN CULTURE MINISTER PRAISES SOVIET FESTIVAL

PM261009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Great Success"]

[Text] The Mongolian culture days dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution have been held with great success in our country. Encompassing all the union republics, they closed with a gala concert of masters of the fraternal country's art in Irkutsk on 18 June. "We are heartily grateful to Soviet people for the exceptionally warm reception afforded to the emissaries of People's Mongolia," D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Mongolian minister of culture, said. "Mongolia's achievements in the sphere of cultural building are the result of the selfless labor of the entire Mongolian people, the steadfast strengthening of the comprehensive cooperation between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the CPSU and Soviet Union's tremendous selfless assistance in all spheres of life.

"During the present review we have had an opportunity to show our art in Moscow, Kiev, Kishinev, Alma-Ata, Frunze and other cities, and everywhere we have felt a warmly fraternal friendship."

TRADE UNIONS MARK SOLIDARITY MONTH WITH DPRK

SK271015 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] In connection with the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the nation's peaceful reunification based on democracy, which begins on 25 June, the DPRK Embassy in the USSR held a press conference.

Discussing the current situation on the Korean Peninsula at the conference, the DPRK ambassador to the USSR, Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, alluded to the new proposal for the nation's reunification put forth at the Sixth KWP Congress.

Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong expressed deep thanks to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and all the Soviet people for their consistent support and encouragement extended to the Korean people. The month of solidarity held in the USSR expresses their support for the Korean people.

On the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the peaceful and democratic reunification of the nation, the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions sent a message to the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

The message reads: In implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the workers of our unions, who are faithful to socialist internationalism, are consistently advancing to support the Korean people, who demand an end to the imperialists' interference in domestic affairs and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the Korean Peninsula.

The DPRK's efforts for Korea's peaceful and independent reunification are receiving full support and understanding from the Soviet people. The Soviet workers are vigorously denouncing the Seoul regime's policy of confrontation, which serves to hinder the nation's reunification.

The progressive trade unions are [passage indistinct]. The large-scale military mobilization exercises staged in South Korea, creating a grave danger to the security of all the people in the Far East and the world, have aroused the great indignation of the Soviet people.

We firmly believe that solidarity among all workers of the socialist countries and the movement of the international trade unions will help expedite Korea's gradual peaceful reunification based on democracy.

The Soviet trade unions, in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will enhance the friendship and brotherly cooperation with the workers and trade unions of the DPRK and continue to fully support the Korean people's struggle.

HUANG HUA VISIT TO INDIA YIELDS NO 'BREAKTHROUGHS'

LD291444 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Jun, TASS--The visit to India by Vice Premier of the State Council and Foreign Minister of the Chinese People's Republic Huang Hua has not led to any breathroughs towards bilateral normalization.

Political observers say that no bilateral agreements will be signed and no joint statement will be issued following the Indian-Chinese talks. This might have well been expected because the Beijing envoy had not brought to New Delhi any specific proposals for a normalization with India, primarily on the border dispute.

On the day of Huang Hua's arrival Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi categorically precluded a bilateral agreement to give China part of Indian territory in exchange for China's withdrawal from the Indian lands it has been occupying. Before any agreements can be reached, she told newsmen, one should take into account that China continues to occupy Indian territory.

Speaking at a press conference in New Delhi, the Chinese foreign minister evaded the concrete question of whether China was going to return India its lands which it occupied in 1962. Instead, he plunged into vague reasoning that the issue was allegedly a contradictory one. He maintained that the border dispute had to be solved through some "compromise", not on the basis of the unconditional return to India of the lands captured from it.

In this way the representative of the Chinese leadership confirmed that China was not ready to return the illegally occupied territories to India.

DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S.-PAKISTAN ARMS DEAL NOTED

PM291447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Baykov report: "Under Washington's Thumb"]

[Text] Islamabad, 24 Jun--The deal between Washington and Islamabad, concluded during U.S. Under Secretary of State J. Buckley's recent visit to Pakistan, on equipping the Pakistanti Army with U.S. weapons worth $3 billion dollars is now being implemented. The paper MUSLIM says that the first group of Pakistani pilots is to leave for the United States at the end of the month to learn how to fly the U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers which are to be supplied to the Pakistani Air Force.

At the same time, a delegation of military experts is flying to the United States to finalize the "range" of U.S. arms supplies. The PAKISTAN TIMES, which has close contacts with government circles, sees no need to conceal the fact that the "shopping list" includes 400 M-60 tanks, 500 armored transporters and over 100 helicopters in addition to the F-16's.

The Washington strategists, who are knocking together in south-west Asia a new military alliance composed of pro-American regimes, allot Pakistan a special part in their plans--it is to perform gendarme functions in the region and contribute to the U.S. military's implementation of aggressive acts against neighboring states.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS OPPOSITION TO PAKISTANI REGIME

PM290937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed commentary from V. Kondrashov roundup "The Day Worldwide" under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "The Protest Movement Grows"]

[Text] The protest movement is growing in Pakistan against the foreign and domestic policy of the administration of Ziaul Haq, who, fulfilling his unseemly role as champion of U.S. interests in South and southwest Asia, has, with Beijing's blessing, taken the American "Trojan horse" behind the Muslim countries' front lines. As the weekly NEW AGE notes, demonstrations protesting against Islamabad's course have assumed a mass, organized nature in Pakistan, TASS reports from Delhi.

Ziaul Haq's regime, aligning itself with American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism, is turning the country into an instrument of international reaction, which is a threat to the cause of peace in Asia, NEW AGE notes. The military administration is turning Pakistan into the main U.S. bridgehead on the Asian Continent and a base for Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble.

The Pakistani rulers, the weekly goes on to write, in an attempt to distract the country's population from the struggle for their legitimate rights, are intensively fanning the myth of the "external threat." They openly support the undeclared war against the DRA and are taking the path of confrontation with India. However, most political parties and, in the main, the people of Pakistan support the gains of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

With the formation of an organization called the Movement to Restore Democracy, which representatives of opposition parties have joined, the article says, the national campaign against the military dictatorship has entered a new phase. Despite the authorities' ban on all political activity, the imposition of the most severe press censorship and the persecution of progressive figures, the population's mass demonstrations are gaining strength. In the recent elections to local organs of power the voters unanimously rejected the candidates put forward by the military administration and voted for representatives of the opposition.

As the nationwide protest movement grows, the weekly notes, Pakistan's rulers are stepping up their repression of fighters for democracy. The administration admits that there are more than 3,500 political prisoners in Pakistan's prisons. However, in reality about 10,000 people are languishing in the torture chambers. The authorities have launched mass repressions above all against members of Pakistan's Communist Party and other progressive organizations in the country.

KAZAKH RELIGIOUS LEADER VISITS AFGHAN TOWN

LD291546 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Kabul, 29 Jun, TASS--Chairman of the Spiritual Administration of Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov, who is currently visiting here at the invitation of the Supreme Council of the Ulemas and Clergy of Afghanistan, visited the town of Mazar-e Sharif, where he met with representatives of the clergy. In the course of the meeting Mufti Z. Babahan spoke about the life of Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, about the freedom of religion in the Soviet Union.

Upon his return in Kabul Z. Babahan met with noted religious figures of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

PRAVDA CITES RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON POLAND

PM300917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "RABOTNICHESKO DELO on Situation in Poland"]

[Text] Sofia, 25 Jun--The paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO, organ of the BCP Central Committee, has published an editorial article directing attention to the dangerous development of the situation in Poland.

For 10 months now, the newspaper writes, complex events and processes have been taking place in Poland. As a result of serious errors in policy and in its implementation and as a result of energetic actions by antisocialist forces within the country and abroad, Poland has found itself in a grave situation. Antisocialist forces are launching energetic activity aimed directly against the socialist system in the country. The development of the situation in Poland has reached an extremely dangerous, critical phase.

In this situation, RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses, the CPSU Central Committee sent a letter to the PZPR Central Committee pointing out the dangerous development of events. The BCP greeted this historic document with complete approval. The main issue is the defense of socialism. The resolution of this question is undoubtedly of decisive significance for Poland's future destiny. It is a question of the Polish people's historical gains since the routing of Hitlerite fascism by the Soviet Army, of the Polish state's independence and sovereignty and of Poland's security and its borders. Nobody in Poland must underestimate the seriousness of the danger hanging over the country. The resolution of this question does not only affect Poland. It is of vital significance for the entire socialist community and for real socialism. This is quite natural since Poland is a member of the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact and an important link in the world socialist system. Any destabilization in Poland threatens the interests and security of the entire socialist community. It also affects the correlation of force in Europe and peace, security and stability on the European Continent.

Therefore, the BCP Central Committee organ writes, no party in the socialist community countries and no socialist country can remain indifferent or passive with respect to what is happening in Poland. Historical experience shows that Poland has no better, more loyal friends nor mightier allies and defenders than the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. But Poland, in its turn, must remain a firm link in the Warsaw Pact and the economic community of socialist countries. Here too nobody can equivocate or nurture illusions.

In this connection, RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses, the concern of our countries' communist parties at the development of the situation in Poland is completely justified. It is from the standpoint of this concern that we have given and continue to give support to the PZPR, the Polish state and the Polish people.

It was from this standpoint that the meeting of party and state figures from Warsaw Pact countries was held on 5 December 1980. Through joint efforts the meeting made a profound analysis of the situation in Poland and outlined ways and the requisite measures for Poland's emergence from the crisis.

However, it should be noted that despite the complete agreement manifested by the Polish comrades with the assessments that were made, the situation in Poland has continued to develop negatively. The crisis has continued to deepen and deteriorate. The course of concessions and compromises--and not on secondary issues, but on cardinal ones--has in practice exacerbated the crisis phenomena in the country.

It is particularly alarming that the sociopolitical crisis in the country has embraced the party too. Intensive attempts are being made to shake the PZPR's unity and weaken the party's leading role and militancy.

We are now witnessing actions aimed directly at changing the Marxist-Leninist nature of the Polish communists' party and turning it into a reformist type of party. This undoubtedly constitutes the greatest threat to the further development of the situation in Poland.

If the counterrevolution succeeds in attaining its goal, it will take control of the main salient and eliminate the main guarantee of socialism in Poland--the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Polish working class and the Polish people.

That, the newspaper notes, is why the CPSU Central Committee's letter is not only a new manifestation of invaluable assistance to the PZPR in the correct analysis and evaluation of the processes now taking place in Poland and not only an expression of the great CPSU's Leninist internationalism, but also proves the firm basis which is so necessary at present for the elaboration of a correct strategy, tactics and a concrete program for emerging from the crisis. The last 10 months have confirmed unambivalently that the existing crisis cannot be overcome without a clear Marxist-Leninist assessment, a consistent class approach and a concrete program correctly guiding the party, cadres, the working class and the whole of society.

Bulgarian communists support the CPSU Central Committee's letter. They support it as a document of Leninist principles, communist frankness and comradely concern, fully in accordance with the real situation in Poland. Every Polish communist and every Pole who values his motherland must evaluate the historic significance of the CPSU Central Committee's letter for Poland's socialist future.

Bulgarian communists and working people expect the PZPR and its leadership to move onto the offensive aganinst the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces which are pushing Poland toward disaster, RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses in conclusion.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS LENIN ANALYSIS OF TU ROLE

LD290922 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Talk by commentator Aleksandr Petrov]

[Text] Vladimir Lenin evaluated the role of trade unions and their mutual ties with the communist party in a socialist society. This occupies a proud place in the ideological bequest of the founder of the Soviet state. Lenin's analysis is also now paving the way to solving many economic and social problems. Today (?we shall stress) the role of trade unions inthe development of socialist production.

Lenin believed that trade unions play a great and irreplaceable role in such an important cause as the struggle to increase labor productivity. The growth of labor productivity and the shaping of socialist consciousness, promoting innovation and popularizing advanced initiatives--these are the tasks which trade union organizations should be solving in their daily work. This work corresponds with the vital interests of working people themselves, since only the development of the socialist economy enables constant improvement in their living standards.

Vladimir Lenin wrote with pride that the most conscious vanguard of the Russian worker class had joined the struggle for increasing labor discipline in the first years after the October Revolution, resolutely rebuffing all (?reactionary) attitudes and all attempts at sabotage. Trade unions also headed that struggle. In the process of difficult but conscious work, Soviet trade unions step by step implemented the tasks put forward by Lenin, which laid down that education must be done through work in the form of socialist education. All working people should be committed to construction, perfection of socdialst economics and to their participation in planning. Success in that field demands a systematic presence among the working masses, a perfect knowledge of their problems, the skill to gauge faultlessly the attitudes of the masses, without a hint of false idealization, and the skill to assess the level of their consciousness and their real needs. From the rostrum of the 26th Congress, it was said that all this is still valid today, at a different historical stage of the life of the Soviet state. Today, too, trade unions are schools of [words indistinct] of management--schools of communism. The Communist Party considers them to be a firm bulwark among the masses and a powerful means to develop democracy. This is in full agreement with Lenin's behests.

It was precisely Lenin who used to warn that in a socialist state it is inadmissable to call for the neutrality of trade unions and for their independence from the Communist Party, which is the ruling vanguard of the worker class and the political leader of the whole of society. After all, it is exactly this vanguard which trains, prepares and forms the masses for efficient participation in social affairs and economic management. If trade unions acquired complete independence and attempted to take over the function of state authority, they would only make a mess of it, Vladimir Lenin wrote. He stressed that people supporting that line in fact act against the vital interests of workers and pour grist on the mills of class enemies.

Leninist ideas on the role and tasks of trade unions, on their mutual ties with the Communist Party are today enriched by many years' experience. At [word indistinct] historic stage the CPSU put to trade unions new, responsible tasks. Now millions of working people of the land of the soviets rally in trade unions and develop socialist competition. They put forward broad initiatives aimed at saving metals, fuels and raw materials, [and proposals aimed at] the national use and rapid introduction into production of technical plants and equipment and the perfection of material and moral incentives to work. They also fight against lazy and dishonest workers.

Trade union activists are models of a conscious, honest and creative approach to work. They participate actively in the struggle for early fulfillment of the 5-year plan, in the rationalizers and inventors movement and in the search for economies.

In all this the unity of goals of trade unions and the Communist Party comes to light every day. Their highest goal is to satisfy the increasing material and spiritual needs of the Soviet people. This is possible solely by increasing labor productivity, by applying intensive methods of developing the economy. From the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the constant programmatic requirement in the approach of the Soviet party to economics can be thus formulated: "Everything in the name of man, everything for the weal of man". Soviet trade unions are active and unfailing assistants of the PZPR in the implementation of this program.

DANILOV COMMENTS ON POLISH ECONOMIC CRISIS, CAUSES

LD292144 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 29 Jun 81

["Our commentator" Aleksandr Danilov commentary]

[Text] The Western press has recently been publishing articles about an economic crisis facing the socialist countries. As proof, data illustrating the Polish national economy is most often quoted.

Explanations on the subject of socialist states' economic difficulties are nothing new. Every so often bourgeois propaganda resorts to such explanations. Nevertheless, facts prove that the CEMA countries remain the world's most dynamically developing group. The following figures prove this: In the past decade the economic potential of socialist countries has doubled; their national economies develop at approximately double the rate of that of industrialized capitalist states.

In recent years some objective causes have arisen which hamper the economic activity of a majority of countries. For instance, there is the exacerbating energy problem and adverse trends in the world's economy. They can, to a large extent, explain some slowing down in the second half of the seventies of the rate of growth of CEMA economies, although--let me stress--they continued to grow considerably. The gross national product of CEMA countries increased during the decade by 66 percent. These are the data if treated as an entity.

Against this background the complex situation in which the Polish economy has found itself stands out particularly sharply. The causes of this state of affairs are known, they include, above all, serious mistakes by the former leadership of the country connected with violations of the laws of socialist construction. Polish leaders were told this at highest level and other meetings in a manner strictly corresponding to the spirit of relations which have come into being between the CPSU and the PZPR. Unfortunately, these friendly warnings, just as sharp criticisms within the PZPR itself, were not taken into account. In fact, they were even ignored.

However, we believe that it would be gross simplification to explain the present economic situation in the Polish People's Republic exclusively by the mistakes (?committed) by former Polish leaders. At the time of the deepening economic difficulties and in giving the crisis its present scope, to blame are (?the efforts) aimed at aggravating the situation, provoking confrontations and creating chaos. The strikes, lasting many months, cost society dearly. Every Polish family felt the consequences. This was the result of some Solidarity leaders not only setting working people in opposition to the Polish socialist state, but who, by means of lies, drew workers--members of this trade union center--into a criminal plot against popular power.

The policy of demands, couched as ultimatums and increased by strikes, has brought about a worsening of Polish economic difficulties. This hampers the solution of the most urgent problems the country now faces. Who benefits from such a policy? Certainly not Poland. The unstable character of the Polish People's Republic economy is primarily useful to Western businessmen, who get dividends from loans while at the same time removing competitors on the world market. As London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote, among other things, Great Britain, in connection with reduced Polish deliveries, prepares to satisfy the demands of the European market with its own expensive coal. In 1981-82 it intends to double its exports.

It should also be added that the lack of stability in the Polish economy creates additional difficulties for CEMA countries. The socialist community is not a simple sum of separate national economies cooperating among themselves. It is a comprehensive system whose links are closely interconnected. Economic disruption in one country unavoidably lowers the economic potential of others and influences their ability to implement both their national and common international tasks. This is why the Polish economic problems directly influence the interests of citizens in other socialist countries.

BRIEFS

TITO STREET IN OMSK--One of the main streets in Omsk has been given the name of Josip Broz Tito Street. In this Siberian town in 1917 the Yugoslav prisoner of war Josip Broz Tito celebrated the October victory. Here he joined the Bolsheviks and became a fighter in one of the international brigades. After half a century, in the mid-sixties, the leader of the Yugoslav working people again visited the places where we fought with a gun for the establishment of Soviet power in Siberia. The street named after the eminent representative of the international communist workers movement, Josip Broz Tito, is yet another shining proof of the international friendship of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 26 Jun 81 LD]

WILLY BRANDT ARRIVES IN MOSCOW ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD291752 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jun, TASS--Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt has arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. At the airport, Willy Brandt was met by alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin, alternate members of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Chernyayev, Aleksandr Poplavskiy, and other officials. The welcoming party included the FRG ambassador to the USSR, Andreas Meyer-Landrut. Deputy Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski has arrived together with Willy Brandt.

Meeting With Brezhnev

LD300828 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today met in the Kremlin with Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, who yesterday arrived here at the invitation of the leader of the CPSU and Soviet state.

U.S. REACTION TO NEW FRENCH CABINET SCORED

LD292338 Moscow in French to Europe 1630 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] The arrogant interference of the United States in the internal affairs of France following the entry of communists in the new government has provoked deep indignation among the French. Our commentator Viktor Shlenov writes: Following the statement by the American State Department which vigorously expressed Washington's displeasure, Paris has tried to attribute this gaffe to the lack of experience of the new American administration. In his first statement, Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said in prudent terms that Washington is not entirely well informed regarding the situation in France. A rejoinder followed immediately. It was pointed out that the statement made by the State Department was approved by President Reagan; and, finally, in a CBS interview, American Secretary of State Alexander Haig declared: All our European partners must know that this decision cannot be favorably received in Washington. What is involved, therefore, is U.S. pressure on France clearly planned in advance. This gross pressure has provoked indignation throughout the country. President Francois Mitterrand stated: The reaction of the Americans is their affair, but in France it is I who will make the decisions. Reagan sneezes--and so what? I am not immediately going to stand to attention.

General de Gaulle's former premier, Pierre Messmer, described the American reaction as absolutely unacceptable. I am an old Gaullist, he said, and I cannot accept comments from the leaders of any country whatsoever concerning the composition of the Government of France. In Western Europe the off-handedness and arrogance of Washington has shocked even those that one could not suspect of anti-Americanism. The British newspaper THE LONDON TIMES while in fact supporting Washington's position, indicated that Western Europe is considered by the U.S. as though it were the 1940's and 1950's when any suggestion from Washington was received as an order. It is with great difficulty that Washington accepts the changes taking place in the world. It should understand that for a long time even America's NATO allies have had no intention of living under the diktat of the United States or of being docile instruments in the implementation of the military-strategic designs of the [word indistinct] aimed at achieving world domination. An unenviable role in this design is reserved for the West Europeans--that of nuclear hostages, of docile troops in the crusade against communism.

GROMYKO, FARUQ QADDUMI HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD291702 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jun, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, headed by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the PLO Executive Committee, which is staying in Moscow on a friendly visit.

During the conversation Andrey Gromyko spoke about the efforts made by the Soviet Union to implement the new foreign policy initiatives, set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress, including those concerning the Middle East.

On behalf of the PLO leadership Faruq Qaddumi highly evaluated the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union, its consistent course of strengthening peace and international security, and of supporting the liberation struggle of the peoples.

When studying the situation in the Middle East the two sides expressed concern at the growth of tension in that area as a result of Israel's aggressive actions against the Palestinian Resistance Movement and the peoples of Arab states, and also as a result of the build-up by the United States of its military presence in the Near and Middle East and attempts to knock together an anti-Arab military-political alliance under the aegis of Washington.

Confirmed again was the resolve of the Soviet Union and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to continue, jointly with the Arab states standing on the principled positions of peace and security in matters of the Middle East, the struggle for the attainment of an all-embracing Middle East settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the implementation of the lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination and the creation of its own state.

The only real road to this is the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

On behalf of the Palestinian people and the Executive Committee of the PLO Faruq Qaddumi spoke highly of Leonid Brezhnev's message to the recent international conference of solidarity with Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, against intrigues by imperialism and its allies. He expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the unselfish aid to the Palestinian people in its struggle for the implementation of its inalienable national rights. He confirmed the resolve of the Palestinians to further strengthen friendship and cooperation with the USSR and countries of the socialist community without whose support there cannot be a just settlement of the Palestinian problem and genuine peace in the Middle East.

The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of fully mutual understanding.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LIBYAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

Protocol Signed

LD291204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] During the working visit to the Soviet Union by Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Soviet-Libyan talks were held on matters concerning the development of economic and technical cooperation. As a result of the talks, Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, today signed a protocol in the Kremlin.

It envisages broad participation by Soviet organizations in the industrialization of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the development of industries such as the power industry, ferrous metallurgy, the oil, gas, petrochemical and chemical industries as well as in the field of training Libyan national cadres.

The cooperation will be implemented on the basis of a long-term integrated program. During the signing of the protocol, the firm intention of both sides to develop mutually advantageous friendly cooperation between the two countries in the interests of their peoples, and for strengthening mutual understanding and friendship was again stressed.

Jallud Leaves Moscow

LD291408 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jun, TASS--'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, completed his working visit to the Soviet Union and left Moscow for Belgrade today. At the airport he was seen off by the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Nikolay Tikhonov, and other officials.

REPORTS ON EXPLOSION AT TEHRAN HEADQUARTERS

GF291957 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Last night there was a large explosion at the headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party [IRP], the ruling party in Iran. The leadership of the party was holding a session, which was attended by Prime Minister 'Ali Raja'i, members of his Cabinet, Islamic consultative assembly deputies, Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani and the activists of the IRP. As a result of the explosion 64 were killed, including Ayatollah Beheshti, the president of Supreme Court and the leader of the Islamic Republican Party who was also a member of the interim Presidential Council, as well as 3 ministers, 5 deputy ministers and 17 Majlis deputies, according to official statistics. Rescue operations continued throughout the night to recover those buried under the rubble of the collapsed roof.

In a communique broadcast by Tehran radio, Prime Minister 'Ali Raja'i asked the citizens of the country to maintain calm and order and to inform the Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office and Islamic Revolution Court of any activity by suspicious elements. A 7-day mourning period has been announced throughout Iran. According to UPI Tehran radio has announced that the bomb was planted by mercenaries connected with the United States.

Demonstration Staged

GF292011 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Today thousands of people staged a demonstration in front of the Islamic Republican Party building, which was destroyed by a powerful explosion. It was announced in Tehran that Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili, the state public prosecutor, was appointed as head of the Supreme Court and member of the interim Presidential Council. Our special correspondent Leonid Rassadin reports from Tehran that today Iran's capital city is in turmoil. From early morning Iranians on foot, motorcycles and in trucks headed to the south of the city, where the terrorist elements planted a large amount of explosives in the headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party resulting in the death of Ayatollah Beheshti, the president of the Supreme Court, a number of ministers and a large number of Islamic Majlis deputies. Thousands of people gathered in front of the Islamic Republic Party's building, which was blown up by criminals.

Who are these criminals? I am sure that this act was carried out by the U.S. CIA. It is not coincidental that the main slogan of the grand demonstration was "Death to the United States of America," "Death to U.S. Imperialism" and "CIA Get Out of Iran." The Tehran TIMES writes that the Chilean experience deprived the United States of tranquillity, and as we know that in this bloody Latin American country, with the participation of U.S. agents, its president, Salvador Allende, was savagely killed. Today, the United States tried to carry out a similar plot in Iran.

RSFSR PAPER COMMENTS ON IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT

PM291114 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Jun 81 p 3

[V. Svetozarov article under the rubric "With the Weapon of Truth": "Who Benefits by the Iranian-Iraqi Conflict?"]

[Text] At least 10,000 dead, even more wounded, cities and villages destroyed, economic damage running to the huge figure of nearly $10 billion.... Those are the consequences of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, which has been going on for 9 months now.

Military operations have yet to reveal a decisive superiority on either side. The war is gradually but inexorably exhausting the opponents' material resources. The number of victims is multiplying.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that a victory by forces of arms--if that is at all possible in this war--will not bring a stable peace to the two countries' peoples. That can only be achieved by means of a political settlement, a desire to end the senseless bloodshed has been manifested by such authoritative international organizations as the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the Islamic Conference Organization. For more than 6 months their mediation missions, visiting Baghdad and Tehran in turn, have been trying to persuade the conflicting sides to discuss mutual claims, including territorial claims. The dispute chiefly concerns the Shatt al-'Arab border waterway, three islands in the Persian Gulf and certain regions along the land border.

The statement of a final agreement on these and other complex questions, which have their roots deep in the past, requires great diplomatic efforts. But as yet the main task of the mediation "peace missions" has not been resolved: that of elaborating terms on which Iran and Iraq would agree to transfer the clarification of relations from the battlefield to the conference table. Their positions are still far from a common denominator. How soon will they reach that stage? This depends largely on awareness of the senseless nature of the fratricidal war, and mainly of the indisputable fact that the conflict is playing into the hands of the worst enemies of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples--the forces of imperialism and Zionism.

Having inherited from the former colonial policy the principle of "divide and rule," the present-day claimants to world domination make extensive use of it today. By kindling interstate discord they hope to secure favorable conditions for their own military-political expansion. This method is used particularly actively in regions in which the transnational corporations have an interest. Among them is the Persian Gulf zone--a very rich oilfield.

In fact, Washington and the West European capitals make no secret of their plans for turning the Gulf into their own fief. Since the change of White House administration reliance on force has become the main principle in the Washington government's foreign policy. Britain's THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH newspaper noted that "President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig are undoubtedly fully determined to use armed forces in the Persian Gulf."

It is to this end that the Pentagon is feverishly strengthening old bases and seeking new ones and maintaining an army of warships in the northwest Indian Ocean. A new American fleet is being formed.

The creation of the Rapid Deployment Force is also being stepped up.

Some of the West European allies are also actively supporting Washington's militarist plans in the Persian Gulf. Britain's Conservative government is particularly obliging. Thatcher has hastened to assure Reagan that Britain is "prepared to help the American Rapid Deployment Force to defend the Gulf if the need arises."

To justify this course they make wide use of the thesis of the "need to defend" the oilfields and oil transportation routes. Western Europe transports 60 percent of the "black gold" it buys via the Strait of Hormuz, while the figure for Japan is 90 percent, and that for the United States 20 percent. Declaring, in essence, the entire oil-bearing region of the Near East to be a "strategically important zone" of particular significance for the West's "economic survival," NATO official spokesmen assure people that instability there is allegedly increasing to a threatening extent. As confirmation of this they often refer to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

Of course, this armed confrontation has introduced elements of destabilization into the situation in the region. Established trade and economic ties between states located there have been disrupted. In Kuwait, for instance, retail trade was almost halved during the last 3 months of last year.

If you analyze recent events in the Near East it is not hard to see who needs the Iranian-Iraqi war, and why. The Zionist aggressor has become impudent. With the blessing of its patron across the ocean, Israel has sharply stepped up the provocations in Lebanon and made a piratical raid on the Iraqi nuclear research center near Baghdad. In deciding to carry out a piratical air raid deep in Iraqi territory the Tel Aviv rulers took into account, of course, the fact that the country's resources and attention are to a significant extent diverted by the military conflict.

Thus the mutual bloodletting by Muslim peoples is encouraging their enemies to escalate their aggression. Thus discord between independent states objectively promotes the implementation of the modern neocolonialists' hegemonist goals.

The exacerbation of the Near East situation confirms the 26th CPSU Congress' correct assessment of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict as a senseless war of which imperialism is the sole beneficiary. The remark by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the effect that "the Soviet Union advocates the immediate cessation of this fratricidal war and a political settlement" was greeted with approval by all who are sincerely interested in strengthening the unity and cohesion of peoples struggling for their independence.

A number of Western mass media organs are presenting a distorted picture of the USSR's position and, in particular, are saying that our country has an "interest" in the conflict, a typical bourgeois propaganda method useful only when addressing ignorant simpletons.

Unfortunately, certain circles in Persian Gulf countries have latched on to the absurd allegations about Soviet "violation" of neutrality in respect of the conflict and about "Soviet interference".... Some people cite the recent visit to the USSR by Husayn ibn Talal, king of Jordan, and the joint communique adopted on the results of the visit. These people having voluntarily or otherwise fallen into the Western propadanda trap, obviously cannot be bothered even to glance through the final documents of the Jordanian guest's visit. If they did they would no doubt notice that, as the communique stresses, the sides "voiced concern in connection with the continuing armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. They advocated an immediate settlement of the conflict by peaceful means, through talks."

Who, one wonders, needed such a free interpretation of the Soviet position? Clearly it was the political forces that are trying to cause friction between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Persian Gulf countries. And this is what Washington and Tel Aviv dream of accomplishing.

The parroted statements about the mythical "Soviet threat" to the Persian Gulf also appears groundless. Insinuations of this kind have long been part of imperialist circles' propaganda arsenal and they have become particularly prevalent in the last 18 months in connection with the Afghan events. This unhealthy notion, foisted on the developing countries as a cover for U.S. military expansion in the Near East and southwest Asia, has been repeatedly exposed as false by the Soviet Union and politicians in other countries. It is worth noting what United Arab Emirates President Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan said in an interview for the weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL: "The fuss over the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and the threat it allegedly poses for us was kicked up to frighten us." Eloquent evidence!

The USSR's peace-loving course was clearly manifested in the well-known initiative on the Persian Gulf, which proposes that all interested states reach agreement on rejecting the siting of foreign bases and nuclear and other mass destruction weapons in the Gulf zone and rejecting interference and the use of force against the countries in the zone. At the same time, it points out the need to respect states' nonaligned status and sovereign right to their own natural resources and not to obstruct or jeopardize trade and the use of sea routes. The consistent implementation of these proposals, addressed both to Western and to Asian and African states, would effectively contribute to normalizing the situation in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region and to eliminating hotbeds of war danger and armed conflicts there.

PRAVDA CITES IRAQI CP LEADER ON REACTOR RAID

PM281445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Decisive Condemnation"]

[Text] Beirut, 22 Jun--The bandit raid by Israeli aircraft on the nuclear research center near Baghdad is evidence of a dangerous escalation in the Zionist aggression directed against the Arab peoples, 'Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee, said in an interview with the Lebanese weekly AL-HURRIYAH.

Such an action, he pointed out, deserves the most resolute condemnation by the world public. Of course, the bombing of the scientific facility would not have been possible without the open support of the U.S. administration for this step. By undertaking the attack on Iraq, Israel thereby once again confirmed that it plays a key role in imperialist policy in the Near East. Taking advantage of the fact that the U.S. administration is pursuing an overtly adventurist and hostile course in relation to peace-loving peoples and national liberation movements, Tel Aviv has stepped up provocations against the Arab states. The new aggressive action by ruling the extremist circles in Israel confirms that the Arab countries must always be on the alert and demands constant combat readiness on their part in order to frustrate the criminal plots of imperialism and reaction.

The guarantee of success in the Arabs' struggle for independence, progress and a better future, 'Aziz Muhammad stressed in conclusion, is the strengthening of their friendly alliance with the USSR, the chief bulwark of the peace and freedom of the world's peoples.

IZVESTIYA ON SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS 23-24 JUN

Agenda, New Deputies Approved

PM301014 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 81 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[Unattributed "Information Report on USSR Supreme Soviet Sessions"]

[Text] The fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, began its work in Moscow on 23 June.

The first joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Grand Kremlin Palace at 1100 under the chairmanship of V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

At the suggestion of the chairman, who spoke on behalf of the chambers' councils of elders, the USSR Supreme Soviet confirmed the agenda and the order of the session's work.

The following items were included on the session's agenda:

1. On the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world.

2. On the election of a deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium from the Kirgiz SSR and of a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

3. On the development of housing services and the improved utilization and preservation of available housing.

4. On the draft fundamentals of USSR and union republic housing legislation.

5. On the draft USSR law on the legal status of foreign citizens in the USSR.

6. On the approval of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The session considered the question of the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke on this question.

The following deputies spoke in the debates: V.V. Shcherbitskiy (Kiyevskiy-Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Kiev city), Ye.I. Chazov (Dolinskiy Electoral Okrug, Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR), Z.P. Samoletova (Frunzenskiy Electoral Okrug, Leningrad city), Ye. K. Fedorov (Yakutsk city Electoral Okrug, Yakutskaya ASSR), T.Ya. Kiselev (Minsk city Third Electoral Okrug, Minskaya Oblast).

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world.

Then consideration of the second item on the agenda began. At the suggestion of Deputy T.U. Usubalieyv, who spoke on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies from the Krigiz SSR and the republic's party and soviet organs, the Supreme Soviet elected Deputy T.Kh. Koshoyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the post of deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Deputy A. Duysheyev, who is chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers, was released from his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At the suggestion of Deputy I.Ye. Polyakov the USSR Supreme Soviet elected Deputy T.Ya. Kiselev a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After this the USSR Supreme Soviet proceeded to consider the third and fourth items on the agenda. The report on the development of housing services and the improved utilization and preservation of available housing and on the draft fundamentals of USSR and union republic housing legislation was delivered by Deputy I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The coreport of the legislative proposals commissions and the housing, municipal economy and consumer services commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities on questions of the development of housing services and the improved utilization and preservation of available housing and on the draft fundamentals of USSR and union republic housing legislation was delivered by B.V. Konoplev, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Housing, Municipal Economy and Consumer Services Commission.

The first sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities took place in the auditorium of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers at 1600 hours under the chairmanship of V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

Deputies and guests stood to honor the memory of deceased deputies A.N. Kosygin, I.S. Voronin, S.N. Vyucheyskiy, S.I. Ibraimov, I.A. Kasumov, L.G. Melnikov, S.A. Orudzhev and I.D. Serbin.

The Soviet of Nationalities heard a report by A.G. Korkin, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the verification of the powers of deputies elected since the fourth session to replace departed deputies. The Soviet of Nationalities resolved to recognize the powers of the following deputies: L.A. Voronin, elected 28 December 1980 for the No 29 Tulskiy Electoral Okrug, RSFSR; V.I. Gavrilyik, elected 28 December 1980 for the No 74 Brestskiy Electoral Okrung, Belorussian SSR; S.A. Shalayev, elected 28 December 1980 for the No 584 Intinskiy Electoral Okrug, Komi ASSR; A.S. Sukhanov, elected 12 April 1981 for the No 1 Moscow city Electoral Okrug, RSFSR; B.A. Minzhilkiyev, elected 12 April 1981 for the No 331 Kantskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirgiz SSR; M.P. Bobrikov, elected 12 April 1981 for the No 744 Nenetskiy Electoral Okrug, Nenetskiy autonomous okrug; V.V. Listovn elected 31 May 1981 for the No 115 Tashkentskiy-Leninskit Electoral Okrug, Uzbek SSR; A.S. Kulenov, elected 31 May 1981 for the No 135 Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy Electoral Okrug, Kazakh SSR.

The Soviet of Nationalities made individual changes to the composition of the chamber's previously elected standing commissions.

Deputy R.-B.I. Songayla was released from his duties as member of the Commission on Maternity, Child Development and the Work and Life of Women, and Deputy T.Kh. Koshoyev was released from his duties as member of the Conservation and the Use of Natural Resources Commission.

Deputy O.S. Miroshkhin was elected a member of the Legislative Proposals Commission, Deputy A.S. Sukhanov a member of the Industrial Commission, Deputy M.P. Bobrikov a member of the Consumer Goods and Trade Commission, Deputy B.A. Minzhilkiyev a member of the Public Education and Culture Commission, Deputy M.V. Dvaranauskene a member of the Commission on Maternity, Child Development and the Work and Life of Women, and Deputy A.S. Kulenov a member of the Conservation and the Use of Natural Resources Commission.

Then discussion of the third and fourth items on the session agenda began. The following spoke in the debates: K.M. Aukhadiyev (Kaskelenskiy Electoral Okrug, Kazakh SSR); L.P. Fedotova (Gorlovskiy Electoral Okrug, Ukrainian SSR); Sh.M. Aliyev (Sumgaitskiy Electoral Okrug, Azerbaijan SSR), Ch. S. Karryyev (Charashanginskiy Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR); Yu.-A.S. Sikorskis (Kaunasskiy-Leniniskiy Electoral Okrug, Lithuanian SSR); A.M. Kirakosyan (Martuninskiy Electoral Okrug, Armenian SSR); K.M. Moldobayev (Frunzenskiy-Sverdlovskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirgiz SSR); M.A. Gimpu (Kgaulskiy Electoral Okrug, Moldavian SSR); M.A. Tsiskarishvili (Zugdidskiy Electoral Okrug, Georgian SSR); G. Pallayev (Yavanskiy Electoral Okrug, Tadzhik SSR).

With this the Soviet of Nationalities concluded the discussion of the third and fourth items on the session agenda.

The session is continuing its work.

Leaders at 24 Jun Session

PM291531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Yesterday in the Kremlin"]

[Excerpt] On 24 June in the evening a joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Grand Kremlin Palace.

The deputies and guests greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause the following comrades: L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, T.Ya. Kiselev, V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.I. Dolgikh and K.V. Rusakov.

Resolutions Adopted

PM291530 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 81 Morning Edition pp 1, 5

[Unattributed "Information Report on USSR Supreme Soviet Sessions"]

[Text] The first session of the Soviet of the Union took place at 1000 on 24 June in the hall of sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, under the chairmanship of A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

The deputies and guests stood to honor the memory of Deputies V.A. Kazakov and R.A. Rudenko, who have died.

The Soviet of the Union heard a report by K.S. Demirchyan, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on verifying the powers of deputies elected since the fourth session as a result of by-elections. The Soviet of the Union resolved to acknowledge the powers of the following deputies: L.G. Sharayev, elected 28 December 1980 from Pervomayskiy Electoral Okrug No 498, Nikolayevskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR; A.M. Rekunkov, elected 12 April 1981 from Kommunarskiy Okrug No 416, Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR; and I.S. Silayev, elected 31 May 1981 from Leninskiy Electoral Okrug No 349, Bashkirskaya ASSR.

In accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet regulations, the Soviet of the Union made certain changes to the composition of commissions of the chamber elected earlier.

Deputies A.V. Viktorov and N.T. Kozlov were relieved of their duties as members of the Legislative Proposals Commission; Deputy I.I. Bodyul was relieved of his duties as member of the Foreign Affairs Commission; Deputy V.N. Makeyev was relieved of his duties as member of the Budget and Planning Commission; and A.V. Kovalenko was relieved of his duties as member of the Agriculture Commission.

Deputies Ye.F. Ivanovskiy and Ye.V. Shvetsova were elected members of the Legislative Proposals Commission; Deputy M.P. Bakanova member of the Foreign Affairs Commission; Deputy L.G. Sharayev member of the Budget and Planning Commission; and Deputy L.F. Ozotova member of the Agriculture Commission.

The third and fourth items on the session agenda were then discussed. The following deputies spoke in the debates: A.A. Titarenko (Zaporozhskiy-Zhovtnevyy Electoral Okrug, Zaporozhskaya Oblast), V.F. Promyslov (Volgogradskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow), M.M. Kusakhanov (Kalininskiy Electoral Okrug, Tashkentskaya Oblast), L.N. Zaykov (Krasnogvardeyskiy Electoral Okrug, Leningrad), N.N. Popozov (Vitebskiy Electoral Okrug, Vitebskaya Oblast), V.V. Myasoyedova (Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug, Kuybyshevskaya Oblast), A.V. Koop (Tartuskiy Electoral Okrug, Estonian SSR) and V.I. Zaytsev (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Omskaya Oblast).

With this the Soviet of the Union completed the discussion of the third and fourth items on the session agenda.

The second combined session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities took place at 1600 hours in the great Kremlin palace under the chairmanship of A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

A concluding address on the third and fourth items on the agenda was delivered by Deputy I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The deputies adopted the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution on the development of housing and improvement of the use and upkeep of the housing stock. Also adopted unanimously were the fundamentals of USSR and union republic housing legislation and the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution on bringing into force the fundamentals of USSR and union republic housing legislation.

The USSR Supreme Soviet proceeded to examine the fifth item on the session agenda. A report on the draft USSR law on the legal status of foreign citizens in the USSR was delivered by Deputy N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The coreport of the foreign affairs commissions and the legislative proposals commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities on the draft USSR law on the legal status of foreign citizens in the USSR was also heard. The coreport was delivered by V.V. Zagladin, secretary of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the USSR law on the legal status of foreign citizens in the USSR and the resolution on bringing this law into force.

A report from M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on Presidium decrees submitted for ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet was then heard, and the corresponding laws and resolutions were adopted.

With this the 5th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, finished work.

SUSLOV, GRISHIN, OTHERS ATTEND WRITERS CONGRESS

LD300836 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun, TASS--The Seventh Congress of the Union of Writers of the USSR was opened in the Kremlin today to discuss the tasks of this creative organization of 8,000 writers in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The opening ceremony was attended by members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Kirilenko, Arvid Pelshe, Mikhail Suslov and other Soviet leaders.

Georgiy Markov, the first secretary of the board of the Union of Writers of the USSR, delivered the report.

NEW STATE COMMITTEE ON OIL PRODUCTS ANNOUNCED

LD300014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has formed a union-republic USSR State Committee for the Supply of Oil Products.

SHCHERBITSKIY SPEAKS AT KIEV PARTY SEMINAR 8 JUNE

WA280421 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 9 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[V. V. Shcherbitskiy speech at 8 June 1981 conference-seminar of gorkom and raykom secretaries]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee puts forward the task of discussing at this conference-seminar the progress of propaganda and organization of the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress, exchanging the experience of ideological and political education and charting the paths of an increase in its efficiency in accordance with the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and also the recommendations of the all-union conference-seminar of ideological workers held this April.

A little more than 3 months have elapsed since the party congress, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued. Its historic decisions and its mobilizing, purposeful ideas are having a powerful, ever increasing impact on all aspects of our country's life. They are engendering creative initiative, inspiring the millions-strong masses and becoming a powerful material force in our advance.

The congress of the Lenin party literally aroused the world. Not one political party and not one political movement have overlooked its conclusions and assessments. This is understandable and natural for the congress was truly an event of world scale and an important landmark on the path of communist building and the consolidation of world peace.

Domestically the congress made an in-depth, Marxist-Leninist analysis of the socioeconomic processes occurring in the society of developed socialism, determined the goals and tasks of the new stage of communist building and charted the paths of the most effective realization of the country's economic, scientific-technical and spiritual potential.

Internationally the congress put forward the peace program for the 1980's and firmly and emphatically rebuffed the reckless hankerings of the most diehard imperialist circles and their Beijing accomplices. Our party again confirmed before the entire world its Leninist peace-loving foreign policy and put forward a broad set of new constructive proposals whose implementation is perfectly feasible and pursues today's most urgent goal--curbing the arms race and preventing the slide toward thermonuclear war.

Theoretically the congress collated the tremendous experience of the party's political, organizing and socioeconomic activity and reinforced the ideological arsenal with important new conclusions with respect to the cardinal problems of the present day.

The congress's conclusions concerning the particular features of the country's economic development in the 1980's, the interconnection of economic progress and social and spiritual progress and the dynamics of the social-class structure and national relations of the society of developed socialism and also the propositions on the paths and forms of the drawing together of the socialist states, the main directions of the development of the emerging countries with a socialist persuasion and the further exacerbation of the general crisis of capitalism are of great theoretical and practical value.

The congress determined both the immediate and the long-term tasks of ideological work, organically tying in the raising of the new man with the strengthening of the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life and the implementation of the party's economic and social policy.

The fundamental conclusions and the tasks and paths of their accomplishment set forth in the CPSU Central Committee Report delivered at the congress by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, represent an outstanding contribution to the treasure house of creative Marxism-Leninism. The Central Committee report has been received by the party and Soviet people as the richest source of the party's political experience and a program document of tremendous political and theoretical significance containing the key to understanding the current situation in the world and as a guide to the tackling of practical tasks.

For this reason it is the primary task of the party organizations to convey the entire wealth and profundity of the ideas of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report and the congress's decisions to each communist and Komsomol member and to each Soviet person. The activity of the system of party and Komsomol training, economic education, mass forms of propaganda, the press, television and radio and our entire party and ideological aktiv must be subordinated to this. It should be taken into consideration here that propaganda and an in-depth study of the congress's material is not a short-term campaign and that it needs to be conducted systematically, professionally, thoughtfully and seriously and concretely and convincingly, closely linking it with the tasks being put forward by practice.

It is primarily necessary to explain in depth to the working people the essence of the party's economic strategy and help each person to determine his place in the accomplishment of the tasks set by the congress and ponder the significance of his labor for strengthening the country's economic and scientific-technical potential and for a further rise in the people's well-being. Propaganda and agitation must contribute to the development of people's labor activeness and purposefully support the collectives' endeavor to complete the 1981 plan ahead of schedule. Great significance is attached in this connection to propaganda of the working people's new initiatives and the experience of the initiators of socialist competition for the ahead-of-schedule accomplishment of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

We must concentrate our main efforts on accomplishing the entire set of tasks connected with implementation of the party's policy of the intensification of the economy. This gives rise to the need to take a different look at many problems and to find new approaches. Let us take the question of production resources. The need for intermediate goods and raw materials grows with every passing year. But their extraction is, as you know, becoming more complicated. As far as labor resources are concerned, this problem has become acute even now in a number of regions. It will become even more urgent in the future.

Consequently, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy observed, successful advancement is today impossible without an appreciable increase in labor productivity, without reliance on science and without an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, whence arises a number of important problems of an educational nature. Foremost among them we should place inculcation in the workers of a proprietorial, conscious attitude toward public property and an ability to use the national wealth which has already been created rationally and with the greatest returns. This concerns primarily the life position of each person: his labor activeness, his irreconcilability in the struggle against lax management and extravagance and his state-minded approach everywhere and in all things. We are obliged to inculcate these qualities in the workers, teach them to think in a broad and state-minded manner, shape their economic culture and establish a sense of concern for the common cause.

The 26th party congress expressed the essence of the task in a concise and capacious formula: The economy must be economical. This can only be achieved through people and through an increase in their consciousness and activeness.

Or take such a question as the implementation of the target comprehensive programs, which are intended to be effective levers in the solution of major economic and social problems and levers in an acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee Bureau recently examined the progress of their fulfillment and outlined a vast program of work. Resources were determined and manpower posted. It is essential to extensively show the best experience in implementing these target programs and convincingly propagandizing the work of our foremost scientific collectives and our planning and management authorities and their ability to commission available potential and retune themselves to a struggle against the obsolete and the outdated and, it may be said, that which has been discounted by practice itself. This is a very important task. The more so in that we have something to show. Much that is good, interesting and truly progressive is being done everywhere.

The force of propaganda and agitation is manifested particularly when it is skillfully channeled toward accomplishment of the tasks which are the most urgent and the most pressing at a given moment.

In a conversation with leaders of the republic during the visit to Kiev on 9 May Comrade L. I. Brezhnev put among the tasks of paramount importance those of an acceleration of the rate of growth of industrial production, a considerable improvement in the work of the coal and metallurgical industries and an increase in labor productivity in all sectors of the economy. No less serious tasks confront agriculture also. Leonid Ilich emphasized that it is necessary to engage particularly energetically in animal husbandry, increase meat and milk production and make persistent use of all resources for an increase in grain production in order to ensure the annual sale of more than 1 billion poods thereof.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee has outlined a concrete program of work to fulfill Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions. Party, soviet, management, union and Komsomol authorities and all our cadres are participating in its implementation.

A large part is assigned mass-political work. It is necessary here to unify the efforts of the mass information media, verbal propaganda and political agitation and make active use of such forms which have given a good account of themselves as traveling editorial offices, special-subject lecture series, uniform political days and others.

Our entire propaganda, V. I. Lenin taught, should be organized on the basis of the political experience of economic building, specific live examples and constant attention to the routine aspect of life, where the new is being built increasingly and where increasing attention, publicity, public criticism of the useless and an appeal for us to learn from what is good is needed. It is from just such positions that it is necessary to approach ideological support for the development of heavy industry, primarily the base sectors, and construction, transportation and machine building, implementation of the food program and an expansion of the production of high-quality consumer goods. This will be a real contribution from ideological workers to the accomplishment of the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks of most importance to the republic.

We will be acting correctly if we approach ideological support in a businesslike and wide-ranging manner, being guided by Lenin's instructions concerning the need to underpin all our production tasks with a solid base of conviction.

Propaganda of the party's social policy, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, requires serious attention, persuasiveness and, if you will, craftsmanship.

With regard for the new processes occurring in our society the 26th CPSU Congress put forward a number of practical tasks testifying that man and his requirements are the most important thing for our party and the highest goal of its policy. It is a question of measures to improve housing construction and medical services for the public, to help the family in raising children and to improve the demographic situation and environmental protection; and of the need for a sharp reduction in manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor, an improvement in job safety and others. The significance of these questions for the life of each person and each family is understandable. They directly affect Soviet people's work, social life and recreation and the cultural sphere. Showing daily and convincingly how much the party is doing in the social sphere, it is necessary to actively contribute to the accomplishment of social tasks and channel ideological and political work toward the inculcation in each worker of the aspiration and the persistence to do more and to do it better and at a higher quality.

It is essential that everyone understand that our society is an amicable labor family which cannot be reconciled with indolence, consumerist sentiments and the endeavor by some people to snatch from society as much as possible and to live beyond their means.

Everyone must always remember a fundamental principle of our society: In order to live better it is necessary to work better. This principle should be established in the mind of each person, making use of the home, the school, the labor collective and our entire ideological arsenal. It is necessary from the very first steps of a person's thinking life to mold his reasonable requirements.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy went on to express certain considerations in respect of the task put forward by the 26th congress concerning the need for the reorganization of a number of areas and spheres of ideological work. The main purpose of the reorganization is, as you know, to ensure that ideological work reflect more fully the particular

features of the present stage of social development, correspond to Soviet people's high educational, cultural and political level and take account of the increasing ideological offensive of the class enemy.

The main directions of the reorganization were formulated by the CPSU Central Committee in the decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education." The congress observed that this document is of a long-term nature. I would like to emphasize just the following points.

The reorganization should not be understood as some kind of breakup of the evolved system of ideological work. It is necessary to preserve and multiply everything valuable and positive which has been accumulated in the party organizations and to make it the property of all ideological personnel.

A most important area of the reorganization is the enrichment and actualization of the content of propaganda and agitation, the strengthening of their connection with practice, an enhancement of the scientific level and a strengthening of aggressiveness. But the effectiveness of ideological influence is determined not only by the content of propaganda but also by the skill with which it is conducted. The congress pointedly raised the question of all ideological education being conducted "in a lively and interesting fashion, without stereotyped phrases and a standard set of ready formulas." Whence the second area of the reorganization--a refinement in the forms of work, the replacement of that which is obsolete and stiff and the introduction of that which is new and which corresponds to current conditions.

Nor must the quest for new methods of education have anything in common with garish bustle and the dragging up, in Lenin's words, of "that which is old and obsolete and fashionable and lifeless."

The crux of the matter is to create a system in each party organization, ensure the planned approach and purposefulness of the educational measures and their comprehensive use and, in particular, present professionally the propaganda, dissemination and reinforcement of progressive experience and the introduction of the achievements of science and technology.

Serious attention should be paid to coordination of the educational actions of the party, soviet, union and Komsomol organizations and unification of the efforts of the production collectives, educational institutions and homes, creative unions and scientific establishments and the press, television and radio.

The reorganization of ideological work should be based on an in-depth, comprehensive and self-critical analysis of the educational processes and its pluses and minuses and underpinned by the formulation and implementation of concrete measures. It is important to view things soberly and realistically here and see life such as it is, including its objective contradictions, difficulties of growth, shortcomings and unfinished business.

Finally, it is true that any venture should begin with the training of people capable of accomplishing it. This is extremely important when it is a question of such a complex field as ideological education. It is essential that the ideological worker be broadly erudite and competent and possess a heightened sense of what is new. Sociability, high humaneness, sensitivity and modesty should be organically inherent in him. Finally, he simply must have a way with words and an ability to hold an absorbing conversation and comment on this event or the other in good time and in lively, interesting and intelligible manner and be implacable toward callousness, egoism, apoliticism and ideological quirks. Every worker of the ideological front must be able to think in a politically astute manner, polemicize well and defend his views. Selecting and educating such workers is an important task of the party committees and an indispensable condition of a qualitative rise in the level of ideological education.

It is necessary in all this work to proceed from practice and from its requirements. It is right here that we have a guarantee against mistakes and an assurance of success. Everything must be done without haste, account being taken of people's opinion, progressive experience and the recommendations of science.

The ideological work front is broad and multifaceted. Everything is of importance here for it is connected with man and his inner world and spiritual requirements. But I would like to highlight certain areas particularly.

Primarily, patriotic and international education. We believe that much has been done in this field. But it is necessary to continue to perform this work extensively, deepening the content and refining the forms and methods. The party organizations must display concern to ensure that internationalist beliefs strengthen in daily practice, be embodied in concrete business to do with strengthening the economic and defense might of the motherland and be realized in the process of creative collaboration among the labor collectives of the Ukraine and the fraternal republics and implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration.

Next year we will commemorate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The sesquimillennium of the city of Kiev will be a splendid event. The preparations for and celebration of the anniversary of the USSR and also Kiev's jubilee will undoubtedly develop into a striking demonstration of the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationality policy, the friendship of our country's peoples and the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Communist upbringing of the youth should be a topic of the party organizations' particular concern. The specific requirements of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee on this issue were expressed at the recent republic Komsomol Central Committee plenum and at a meeting of leaders of the Ukrainian CP and the republic government with Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee Bureau members and candidates and Komsomol obkom first secretaries. I would like to emphasize once again in this connection: Questions of the youth's upbringing and the Komsomol's work should be, as required by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, at the center of the attention of the obkom, gorkom and raykom bureaus and their secretaries personally.

As always, it is essential that the party organizations involve themselves concretely in the entire system of political training and raise its theoretical and procedural level. It is necessary to constantly display concern to ensure that the classes are interesting and absorbing and that the training exert a palpable influence on the labor and ideological life of the collective.

The main question in party education today, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev points out, "is not to be carried away by an unwarranted expansion of the number of seminar students and to turn matters emphatically toward an improvement in the quality of the training, primarily of communists."

More attention must be paid to political self-education. Let us face it, we still have people, leaders included, who fail to display due concern to upgrade their ideological-theoretical level. It would not be a bad thing for such comrades to recall S. M. Kirov's words: "When we touch on questions of self-education, we more often than not have just one argument--there is no time, running about the whole day, tongue hanging out from tiredness all day long. But my advice is," Sergey Mironovich continued, "just try pulling this tongue back in if only for an hour, and you will see that nothing terrible will happen and that things will be better.... We want to organize our work such that each of us find time for a newspaper, for a book, for studying Leninism and for raising our cultural level. This will be a tremendous contribution to our practical work and will be rewarded a hundredfold." These thoughts are true. They compel each of us to ponder how better to refine our work style and save time.

We must constantly seek, vary and improve forms of mass-political work. We all encounter every day numerous instances of agitators and political information workers confining their activity simply to reading newspapers and of talks and briefings becoming short-lived general deliberations about what is insignificant and common knowledge. Perceptible results from such political information briefings are not to be expected.

Mass-political work should be an important means of eliciting public opinion and the mood of the masses. But do we often obtain such information? Unfortunately, much is left to be desired here. As you can see, appreciable adjustments and the thoughtful and not formal approach of each agitator and political information worker are essential here also.

This applies to an equal extent to lecture propaganda also. People's knowledge, erudition and spiritual requirements have been enriched and grown to such an extent that the audience is now an active participant in the discussion of this problem or the other. You can all judge this very well by the questions which are put in the lecture halls.

But many of our lecturers have not adjusted. Thus a kind of "barrier" arises between them and the audience. As a result work is frequently done "in neutral."

It is also necessary to make fuller use of the great possibilities of the press, radio and television--powerful means of influence which largely determine the content of society's ideological life. It is a question primarily of an increase in the quality of the publications and broadcasts and of journalists' more active incursion into life. Persuasiveness of argument, the creative flight of thought and confidentiality of tone should be counterposed to the verbal prattle and a hortatory style which are still encountered.

It is only possible to count on success in ideological education if it enjoys people's trust. This trust can only be secured by its profound scientific approach, cogency and truthfulness.

The ideological struggle in the world is intensifying, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, and imperialist reaction is waging real "psychological warfare" aimed at subverting the socialist world and loosening it. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that the enemy is attacking all aspects of our socialist system: the economy, sociopolitical relations, culture and, primarily, the leading role of the party.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress are also being subjected to wild attacks. Attempts are being made to distort their meaning and belittle their significance. What can be said in this connection? Times change, but, as before, the new enemies of Marxism-Leninism are choked with anger. The present-day neophytes of anticommunism are reiterating, renewing and modifying in every way the decrepit precepts of their spiritual predecessors, whose doctrines were long since cast on the garbage dump of history.

At the same time, as recent events in the world testify, our enemies are operating increasingly underhandedly, cunningly and subtlely.

As you know, there has long been no social basis in our country engendering antisocial, anti-Soviet phenomena. But the class enemy in the world arena has remained. The imperialists are doing everything possible to undermine the security of our socialist state and Soviet society and shake Soviet people's confidence in the rightness of the great ideas of communism. These hostile acts of the enemies of socialism have assumed particular dimensions against the background of the general exacerbation of the military-political situation in the world, for which unbridled U.S. imperialism is to blame. The more actively the imperialists and their Beijing accomplices develop their preparations for war, the louder the noise they make about the "Soviet military threat" and the "hand of Moscow".

The effective propaganda of our communist ideals and the CPSU's firm and consistent foreign policy must be counterposed to all the attacks of the class enemy.

In the struggle against bourgeois industry, particularly against bourgeois-nationalist propaganda, we must occupy an active, aggressive position, emphatically rebuff ideological sabotage, enhance the political vigilance of our people and nurture in them the resolve to rise at any moment to the defense of their motherland and the gains of socialism.

Soviet man's high-mindedness and his moral makeup are incompatible with the antipodes of communist morality--waste, graft, parasitism, drunkenness and hooliganism. The task is to ensure that the political directives in the sphere of moral education be emphatically translated into the plane of practical actions and to step up the struggle against specific purveyors of evil, making full use of the force of persuasion, the sharpness of criticism and the inexorability of the law.

In a word, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy summed up, it is necessary to do everything--and to do it thoughtfully, daily and hourly--to ensure that there be a constant enhancement in our people of political culture, the culture of labor and social life and the culture of production and human relations in the broadest sense.

All our successes and shortcomings in educational work can be discerned particularly clearly through the prism of the labor collective--the principal cell of our society where, as Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has pointed out, "the great concepts of politics and economics are translated into the language of practice and where people's attitude toward life and toward society is largely shaped."

Unfortunately, insufficient use is being made in a number of instances of the collective's great possibilities in people's ideological conditioning and moral upbringing. At the end of last year the Ukrainian CP Central Committee adopted a decree which outlined concrete tasks for strengthening educational work in the labor collectives. It is important to organize the educational process well at the primary levels--brigades, shops and shifts and in sections, livestock units and departments--and to enhance the role of worker and kolkhoz meetings, rural gatherings, worker's honor councils, the comrades' courts and the cadres' social departments in education and the formation of public opinion. A big role should be performed here by party and also Komsomol and union groups.

It must always be remembered here that political culture and high morality cannot be inculcated by ideological factors alone. Production activity, socioeconomic practice, the style of work of party, state and public organizations and the personal example of a leader and each party member--in short, our entire life--influence the moral climate in the collective and people's moral makeup.

Tremendous educational influence is also exerted by the extent to which leaders of all levels unswervingly observe unity of word and deed. If we agitate for economies and thrift, but in practice overlook egregious instances of lax management and if we speak about a sensitive attitude toward people and at the same time reconcile ourselves to callousness and indifference or a manifestation of liberalism toward offenders, we thereby undermine the authority of our word and the working people's trust therein.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said in conclusion: There are people in this hall on whom our successes in implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress will depend to a large extent. The raykoms and gorkoms, as organs of political leadership, are the combat headquarters of the party locally and the organizers of the implementation of its policy. A large detachment of workers is engaged in ideological work in the raykoms and gorkoms here. The majority are well-trained, experienced and purposeful people who are able to act, as V. I. Lenin said, as propagandists, as agitators and as organizers.

Working on a raykom or gorkom is not easy. We are aware of your difficulties and problems. Turnover, as we term it, is often a plague, the flow of paper becomes a deluge and practical assistance is sometimes lacking. Nor, unfortunately, have the devotees of a multitude of conferences and various checks and rechecks, which often prevent opportunities for normal work for all this tears us away from vital work with people, engenders formalism and leads to other shortcomings, disappeared here. The CPSU Central Committee and the Ukrainian CP Central Committee are struggling resolutely and will continue to struggle against these negative phenomena and against everything which is preventing an increase in the effectiveness of ideological and political education. Measures are being adopted to render you the necessary assistance, particularly in the procedural plane and when it comes to providing briefing material and orientation. But you also must display in your work more initiative, persistence and party-minded adherence to principle. As always, it is important to be guided by Lenin's requirement: Find forms of its organization which produce the maximum effect with minimum expenditure.

The responsibility of everyone called on to carry to the masses the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the ardent word of our party, arouse people with the fire of ideological conviction and to mobilize them for active, creative participation in labor for the good of our motherland is great.

Permit me to wish you and all the republic's ideological workers new successes in your work which is noble and difficult, but very necessary for our party.

JANUARY-MAY STOCKRAISING PERFORMANCE ASSESSED

PM290957 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25 Signed to Press 15 Jun 81 p 17

[Unattributed "January-May Roundup": "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The Editorial Board has received data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-May 1981.

In most parts of the country livestock wintering was well organized and animal numbers increased. Livestock has now everywhere been transferred to pasturage and the most critical times for increasing livestock units' output has arrived. Leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes have elaborated specific measures to improve livestock pasturing and are tapping every available reserve for creating an abundant supply of fodder and ensuring that the animals are properly fed. On this basis they are striving to increase production and sales to the state of meat, milk and other produce.

1. Production of Livestock Products

In January-May of the current year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes achieved the following results in the production of livestock products.

Indicators	January-May 1981	January-May 1981 as percentage of January-May 1980
Meat and production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, liveweight)--thousand tons	5,978	100.5
Cattle	3,682	98
Hogs	1,472	103
Sheep and goats	163	96
Poultry	661	110
Gross milk yield--thousand tons	24,157	98
Average milk yield per cow--kilograms	857	98
Hen eggs obtained--millions	19,806	107
Average egg yield per laying hen--number of eggs	85	101

As these figures show, meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes was slightly up on the same period last year. Milk production was 2 percent down on last year. At the same time dairy farm workers in the Uzbek, Kazakh, Azerbaijan, Tadzhik, Armenian, Turkmen and Estonian SSRs managed to increase total milk production.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-May 1981 was 1,235,000 eggs up on the same period last year. Egg production increased on farms in all union republics except Armenia.

2. Purchases of Livestock Products From Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Produce purchased	Quantity purchased in January-May 1981	January-May 1981 as percentage of January-May 1980
Livestock and poultry (liveweight)--thousand tons	5,764	102
Milk--thousand tons	19,578	98
Eggs-million	18,712	106

The volume of the sale to the state of livestock and poultry by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms in this period was 104,000 tons up on January-May last year. Farms sold cattle at an average weight of 358 kg. Hogs averaged 101 kg.

Milk and dairy product purchases were down by 290,000 tons. At the same time kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Arkhangelskaya, Voronezhskaya, Volgogradskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Penzenskaya, Saratovskaya and Ulyanovskaya Oblasts, the Tatarskaya ASSR, Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays, Rostovskaya, Kurganskaya and Chelyabinskaya Oblasts, Altayskiy Kray, Kemerovskaya, Novosibirskaya, Omskaya, Tyumenskaya, Irkutskaya and other oblasts increased sales of this produce.

The sale of eggs to the state in January-May 1981 was 1,064,000 eggs up on January-May 1980. The greatest increase in purchases of this product were achieved on farms in the Tadzhik and Ukrainian SSRs and in the RSFSR. In the RSFSR egg purchases were considerably increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Murmanskaya, Novgorodskaya, Irkutskaya, Kaliningradskaya, Permskaya, Kostromskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Volgogradskaya, Tomskaya, Omskaya and Chelyabinskaya Oblasts, and in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays.

3. Production and Purchase of Livestock Products Broken Down by Union Republic

January-May 1981 as percentage of January-May 1980

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	100.5	98	106	102	99	107
RSFSR	100.6	98	107	102	98	106
including: Non-Chernozem Zone	98	89	107	98	87	106
Ukrainian SSR	99	99.6	108	101	99.3	107
Belorussian SSR	99.5	87	104	99.7	91	105
Uzbek SSR	106	107	105	109	106	104
Kazakh SSR	116	100.5	107	116	105	104
Georgian SSR	105	97	102	105	95	105
Azerbaijan SSR	104	105	105	107	104	105
Lithuanian SSR	92	97	104	92	100.0	103
Moldavian SSR	80	99.8	106	76	100.9	104
Latvian SSR	99.8	95	107	98	92	105
Kirgiz SSR	111	99.97	104	109	100.2	104
Tadzhik SSR	97	101	115	103	99.8	108
Armenian SSR	103	100.4	99	104	103	100.7
Turkmen SSR	100.7	104	106	111	108	103
Estonian SSR	97	100.6	103	97	99.8	100.3

In addition 892,000 tons of milk and 214,000 tons of livestock were purchased from the population's personal plots in January-May 1981.

4. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 June 1981 there were 94.8 million cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes--766,000 more than on the same date last year. The number of cows totaled 29.9 million--an increase of 52,000. The number of hogs totaled 56.3 million--728,000 up from the same time last year. Sheep and goats totaled 148.5 million--308,000 fewer than on 1 June 1980. The number of poultry totaled 741.8 million--an increase of 33 million.

The number of cattle increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all the union republics except Georgia and Armenia. The number of hogs also increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in almost all union republics except Kazakhstan, Moldavia and Latvia. The number of sheep and goats increased on farms in the RSFSR, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Estonia. The number of poultry increased on farms in all union republics. The greatest increases in the number of poultry (12-17 percent) were achieved on farms in Belorussia, Georgia, Tadzhikistan and Armenia.

Stockraisers on kolkhozes and sovkhozes warmly supported the initiative of agricultural workers in Cherkasskaya Oblast, who have resolved to sharply increase production of livestock products. It is important to ensure that effective competition among collectives is organized everywhere and to make a more profound study of the best farms' experience in increasing stockraising productivity. More meat, milk, eggs and other produce for the motherland is now the livestock workers' watchword.

FODDER HARVEST PROGRESS THROUGH 15 JUN REVIEWED

PM291419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Paying Attention to Fodder Quality"]

[Excerpts] By Monday 15 June 147.1 million hectares of spring crops, 91.4 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) and 3.5 million hectares of corn for grain had been sown in the country.

Some 10.5 million hectares of grass have been cut, which is 2.4 million more than last year. Some 4.8 million hectares were cut during the week. Corn for silage has been sown on 15.2 million hectares. Some 200,000 hectares were sown during the week. Some 11.3 million hectares of annual grass have been sown.

Haymaking is gathering speed. The aroma of cut grass is spreading over the land--from Kaliningrad to Vladivostok. Only a few northern oblasts in the RSFSR have not yet started mowing. There is an abundance of grass in most north Kazakhstan oblasts and in a number of parts of Siberia.

In the Ukraine, where many farms have already completed the first cut, there is a growing movement in support of the Cherkasskaya Oblast farmers' initiative on increasing production and sales to the state of livestock products in the 11th 5-Year Plan. But meat and milk mean fodder and more fodder. In this area a lot of attention is being paid to fodder quality as well as quantity. Kolkhozes are using progressive techniques and introducing new ones. The 19th Party Congress Kolkhoz in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon, Krymskaya Oblast, is using a new method of procuring hay from a mixture of vetch and triticale. The principle is not to follow the usual procedure of stacking the grass after drying but to tamp the sun-cured, partly dried grass in lined trenches. In order to accelerate the drying of the swaths they are turned over using a pneumatic device for digging vineyards. When the moisture content has fallen to 20-35 percent the grass is ground, put in trenches and covered with a polyethylene sheet. This is then sprinkled with earth. If the conventional method is used losses of nutrients can rise to 20 percent and more. In this case losses amount to less than 2 percent.

The republic aims to markedly increase the proportion of first-class coarse and succulent fodder. This will reduce the percentage of grain in livestock feed.

Farmers in Kazakhstan have a vast amount of work to do in the fodder fields. This year they have to procure 15.2 million tons of hay, 2.5 million tons of cured hay, 22.7 million tons of silage and 23,000 tons of grass meal. The harvest of sown and natural grasses, occupying around 30 million hectares, is now underway. Farmers in Kustanayskaya Oblast are setting the pace. Local soviets, economic organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders all over the republic are displaying increased concern for quality.

Haymaking in Kazakhstan has its peculiarities. The main perennial sown grass here is wheat grass. It is hardy and drought-resistant. When harvested at the right time for hay it keeps well and is nutritious. One kilogram of this hay contains 0.52 fodder units and 46 grams of digestible protein. Properly prepared cured hay has even better qualities--it contains 11.5 percent protein, a lot of carotene and only 39 percent cellulose. But these indicators are only typical of high-quality hay and cured hay procured at the right time. Last year, for example, 60 percent of the hay checked in Semipalatinskaya and Pavlodarskaya Oblasts was substandard.

Decisive measures are being taken to organize work as well as possible and arrange efficient quality services.

Shock fodder procurement months are being held in many parts of the country. They are characterized by the widespread involvement of urban and settlement workers in haymaking. Saturday and Sunday voluntary workdays were held in Moskovskaya Oblast on 13 and 14 June.

Some 306,000 people took part, including 165,700 patrons from Moskovskaya Oblast enterprises and organizations and 11,100 from Moscow. Some 9,700 tons of hay and 89,600 tons of green matter were procured and 2,500 tons of grass meal were prepared.

SUPPLY PANEL VIEWS FARM EQUIPMENT DELIVERY SNAGS

PM290953 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 1

[Report by Yu. Grachev: "The Green Harvest Is a Common Concern : From the All-Union Operational Staff"]

[Text] Mass fodder procurement is underway on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The collectives of the industrial enterprises which supply agriculture with the necessary machinery, spare parts and other material and technical facilities are called on to make a considerable contribution to this important matter.

The latest session of the all-union operation staff for material and technical supplies for agriculture opened by L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, noted that many plants are fulfilling the countryside's orders punctually and are shipping their output to the farms in good time. At the same time a number of industrial enterprises are disrupting deliveries of haymaking equipment, tractors, combines, motor vehicles and spare parts. Thus, according to current figures, the Dnepropetrovsk combine plant is in arrears with the delivery of root harvesting machines to farms.

The shortage of a number of spare parts for haymaking equipment is causing the fodder procurement workers particular anxiety. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are in acute need of rotors, gears and rake tines. The session named those to blame for disrupting the deliveries of important components. They are the Lyubertsy production association for the production of machinery for hay procurement, the Sol-Iletskkormmash and the Frunze agricultural machinery plant (Kirgiz SSR). All these enterprises are under the control of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production.

The USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry's Kamenskiy synthetic fiber plant produces viscose twine necessary for baling coarse fodder. This year agriculture is short of over 500 tons of twine. V-belts, fan-belts and stuffing boxes [karkasnyye salniki] are produced by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry--the Karaganda, Mingechaur, Saran and Barnaul industrial rubber goods plants and others. For a long time now these plants have chronically failed to meet the countryside's orders.

The staff session leveled criticisms against the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, which has so far been unable to ensure the full delivery of spare parts for imported equipment to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Because of the lack of these parts the repair of Ye-280 and Ye-301 fodder harvesting machines, Ye-281 silage harvesting combines, balers, hay tedders, motor mowers, beet harvesting machinery and other equipment is being held up.

Fodder must not only be harvested promptly but also shipped to its places of storage. However, the provision of trucks, motor vehicle and tractor trailers, and semitrailers for farms leaves room for improvement. A number of enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry, including the Gorkiy truck plant, the Balashov automobile and tractor trailer pland and the Krasnoyarsk automobile trailer plant, are failing to cope with their targets.

The staff members also examined other questions relating to material and technical backup for fodder procurement. Measures were elaborated aimed at the speediest elimination of shortcomings in this very important matter.

Taking part in the work of the staff were CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, USSR People's Control Committee and USSR Gossnab executives and representatives of ministries and departments.

KISELEV ADDRESSES GOMELSKAYA OBLAST PARTY AKTIV

WA291021 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 May 81 pp 1, 3

[BELTA special correspondents' report on proceedings, Kiselev speech at 27 May Gomelskaya Oblast party-economic aktiv meeting]

[Excerpt] T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the party-economic aktiv meeting.

Your meeting, he said, is studying questions directly, immediately connected with a most important task put forward on the initiative of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and approved by the 26th CPSU Congress--the accomplishment of the food program which is being drawn up.

Its purpose is to secure a considerable improvement in providing the population with foodstuffs, primarily meat and dairy products, on the basis of an increase in the production of farming and animal husbandry products. There are no secondary nor easy questions here. All this requires the mobilization of all our forces and resources, primarily the more efficient use of the economic potential which has already been created and the possibilities of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and also the individual and subsidiary farms. A great amount of work has to be done this very year, in the first year of the new 5-year plan. The primary, most important thing is fodder production. Whether we win the battle on the shock front of animal husbandry will depend on the accomplishment of this task, and we can and must win this battle. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev observed, "This 5-year plan must to a considerable extent be one of fodder." Considering its specialization, the solution of this problem is for our republic a key task for an upsurge in animal husbandry. After all, essentially everything that we do in plant growing serves the principal goal--the creation of a dependable and stable fodder base in order to provide both public animal husbandry and also the livestock at the public's private disposal with sufficient and, as far as possible, balanced feed.

Responding with practical work to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and fulfilling the instructions and directives set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the report, the republic's labor collectives have extensively developed socialist competition for an increase in production efficiency and work quality, introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas. The labor activeness of the workers of brigades, sections, livestock units and shops for the successful implementation of the party's creative program is developing with each successive day. The initiative of the agricultural workers of Cherkasskaya Oblast, which provides for the maximum use of resources and potential for a constant increase in production and fulfillment of the plans for state purchases of meat, milk and other animal husbandry products, has won active support in the republic, as throughout the country.

T.Ya. Kiselev thoroughly analyzed the results of the spring sowing, set forth the basic issues of the preparation and performance of the harvesting and the procurement of agricultural products and fodder and drew the personnel's attention to urgent questions of practical work.

He noted the professional, creative approach of the majority of party committees, soviet and agricultural authorities, executive personnel, agricultural specialists, machine operators and all rural workers toward the sowing. Mozyrskiy, Braginskiy, Zhitkovichskiy, Ivanovskiy, Maloritskiy, Zhabinkovskiy, Dokshitskiy, Lepelskiy, Braslavskiy, Volkovysskiy, Ostrovetskiy, Shchuchinskiy, Kletskiy, Starodorozhskiy, Volozhinskiy, Glusskiy, Osipovichskiy, Cherikovskiy and other rayons coped well with the performance of the fieldwork. This permitted the spring sowing in the republic to be carried out within the optimum times, in the main, and these times are, as is known, different not only for the oblasts but also for rayons, farms and even for individual fields.

While evaluating highly the activeness of the rural workers and the assistance of the industrial enterprises and other organizations to the performance of the spring field operations, it must be stated at the same time that these were not accomplished without shortcomings and oversights. Not all our cadres were able to implement in practice to the full extent the recommendations and advice expressed in the editorial article "Critical Test of the Grain Grower" carried in the republic press on 4 April of this year.

Exhaustive measures were not adopted in a number of places--and we have to mention this--for the organized sowing of the spring crops. The Belorussian CP Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers were forced to draw the attention of the leaders of certain rayons to this, particularly those of Buda-Koshelevskiy, Zhlobinskiy, Dobrushskiy, Rogachevskiy, Kormyanskiy, Vetkovskiy and Rechitskiy Rayons. However, even after this, not all reacted swiftly and in businesslike manner.

Can it really be considered normal for the long-stemmed flax to have been sown 10 days-2 weeks past the optimum times on a number of farms of Zhlobinskiy, Rogachevskiy, Rechitskiy and Kormyanskiy Rayons? Frequently in violation of agrotechnical requirements, moreover. Delays were allowed to occur on certain farms in the planting of potatoes and the sowing of root crops, corn and other fodder crops. On the Chyrvony Shlyakh and Zarya kolkhozes of Buda-Koshelevskiy Rayon and the Mormal Sovkhoz of Zhlobinskiy Rayon the cereals were sown on poorly prepared soil and with seeders in a state of disrepair, and the seeds remained on the surface of the soil unembedded. Although all this occurred before the eyes of farm managers and specialists, proper and timely measures were not, unfortunately, adopted, and serious shortcomings were allowed to occur in a number of places in the work of enterprises and organizations of the Selkhoztekhnika, Selkhozkhimiya and certain other services.

We had, unfortunately, managers of certain farms and rayons even (not so many, it is true) who, not having embarked on the sowing, had "in their pocket" on each occasion a list of reasons in order to be able to cite them if in terms of yield they failed to reach the level of the adopted pledges.

Reasons can always be found, of course. Furthermore, certain workers have learned to invent them. The state of affairs must always be evaluated objectively, in party-minded manner and self-critically.

T.Ya. Kiselev formulated the conclusions ensuing from the course and results of the spring sowing.

First, many leaders and specialists of farms and rayons even fail to take account of the importance of the time factor in the performance of this operation or the other and let the best times slip by. Some of them cannot overcome a fear of the early times of the sowing, thereby losing out when the final results are tallied. This was the case this spring also, when a temporary cooling off in a number of places became grounds for a sharp falling off in the pace of the sowing and, in some places, a halt to it. It is obvious today that a miscalculation was made here.

Of course, work in agriculture is attended by a certain risk. But the value of a leader consists also of the risk in adopted decisions being based on a creative approach to matters, a comprehensive analysis of available experience and a consideration of the concrete situation taking shape. In general, comrades, which of you can give an example of a farm or rayon completing the sowing in better-than-optimum times? I do not recall anyone being criticized for this "shortcoming." As a rule, we lose several precious days in the sowing.

Second, much has been done in recent years on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes to improve the forms of the organization of agricultural operations, particularly to increase the efficiency of the use of equipment. The creation of detachments and specialized links makes it possible to ensure continuity and comprehensiveness and to reduce the duration and improve the quality of work. However, in practice there are still many instances of equipment operating in a disconnected manner, and a big gap is allowed to develop between such operations as the application of fertilizer and raking it into the soil, preparation of the fields and the sowing and others. The quality of the fieldwork was not high everywhere.

Third, the present sowing campaign has shown that the incomplete readiness of the machinery-tractor pool and the low level of maintenance of the machinery and mechanisms are, as before, a bottleneck on many farms. As a result a large number of tractors, motor vehicles and other equipment stand idle at the height of the work. Services and subdivisions of the Belorussian SSR Goskomelkhoztekhnika and Ministry of Agriculture and kolkhoz and sovkhoz engineering workers are to blame for this.

Fourth, the republic has accumulated considerable experience in intelligently, creatively solving the most important questions of agricultural production. We have many innovators and true masters of their work whose achievements are a splendid example of highly efficient work. Agrarian science is making many valuable recommendations. All this is being extensively illustrated in the press and on radio and television.

However, the new and the progressive is far from being actively introduced in production everywhere. Certain leaders and specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and agriculture administrations are not troubling themselves with concern for the constant enrichment of their knowledge and the introduction in practice of the achievements of science and advanced experience. Furthermore, they do not always consider it necessary even to read what is directly addressed to them. It must constantly be remembered that the introduction of progressive techniques and advanced methods of production organization is not a tribute to fashion but a decisive condition of the intensification of agriculture.

The party organizations, soviet and agricultural authorities and all personnel of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes must take the lessons of the spring sowing campaign into consideration and on no account repeat the shortcomings and blunders which were in evidence in the procurement of the fodder and the harvesting. It is not simply a question of oversights but mainly of the attitude of certain executives and specialists to the performance of their immediate duties and of increased responsibility for the fate of the plans and pledges.

It is known that a product shortfall is caused to a considerable extent by a failure to observe the techniques of tending the sowings and the tardy application of obligatory agrotechnical measures for the fight against weeds, pests and agricultural crop disease. It is also necessary to take account of the fact that not only the size of the harvest but also the quality of the product depends on their strict implementation. The question arises in this connection: Why have not all available aircraft and ground apparatus been involved in the chemical weeding of the sown areas?

Many kolkhozes, sovkhozes and rayons are not taking advantage of the opportunity or, more precisely, are letting slip the time for treating the winter cereals to combat lodging. Certain farms are late in tending the sowings of flax, potatoes, sugar beet, corn and root and other crops and are disregarding the recommendations of scientific establishments and the experience of the frontrunners with respect to the differentiated implementation of protective measures with regard for the state of the sowings and the weather. The local soviets of people's deputies have eased up on their work on implementing the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "An Intensification of the Fight Against Weedy Vegetation."

In a word, the situation in the republic's fields demands that the soviet and agricultural authorities, farm leaders and agronomists not let slip the best time for tending the sowings, ensure the sound quality of this work and thereby create favorable conditions for the development of the plants and for obtaining big harvests of all agricultural crops.

Even now the efforts of the rural workers and party, soviet and management authorities should be concentrated on all-around preparations for gathering in the new harvest. The concrete program of work for us in this area is determined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Additional Measures To Secure the Harvesting and Procurements of Agricultural Products and Fodder in 1981 and the Successful Wintering of the Livestock in the 1981-82 Period."

Concerning this most important question, T.Ya. Kiselev emphasized that attention should be concentrated primarily on the timely and high-quality preparation of the equipment

for the harvesting and the material-technical base for the processing, storage and sale of the grain, potatoes, flax, sugar beet, vegetables and fruit and on ensuring the coordinated operation of agricultural, transportation, procurement and processing enterprises and organizations.

It is necessary in all oblasts and all rayons and farms to put the finishing touches to the optimum variants of the organization and techniques of harvesting operations with regard for the practice of the progressive farms and the experience of such of our best combine operators as Lyutian Vasilyevich Sakovskiy of Khoynikskiy Rayon's Oktyabr Kolkhoz, Georgiy Makarovich Kotlyarov of Vetkovskiy Rayon's Oktyabr Kolkhoz, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Korotkevich of the Kormyanskiy Sovkhoz, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Konoplyanikov of the Zhlobinskiy pedigree poultry-breeding reproduction farm, and many others.

It is essential in the next few days to complete the formation of the harvesting-transportation detachments and production-engineering links and to bring them up to strength with machine-operator personnel for two-shift work, fit the harvesting units with attachments making it possible to perform the harvesting under any weather conditions and without losses and ensure the precise interaction of the entire harvesting production line and current supervision of the progress and quality of the work and its accomplishment in the shortest possible time.

It is necessary to study and resolve all questions connected with the cities and rayon centers and patronage organizations rendering the kolkhozes and sovkhozes practical assistance in this work. It is necessary to organize matters such that each participant in the harvesting campaign be well aware of his place and the functions entrusted to him, perceive attention and concern and also have a sense of high personal responsibility for the fate of the harvest and work to the full extent of his powers.

The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and soviet and management authorities must determine a concrete program of action for the timely and high-quality performance of the harvesting and fulfillment of the plans for the production and procurement of agricultural products and subordinate all organizing and agitation-propaganda work to this end.

Fulfilling the adopted pledges and obtaining 26-27 quintals of grain per hectare on a republic average is a matter of honor for all communists and all working people and a matter of great state significance.

T.Ya. Kiselev then dwelt in detail on problems of fodder procurement and the production of animal husbandry products. In the very near future, he said, the farms will begin the mass mowing of the grass and fodder procurement. This is a very important and critical period for us. In accordance with the decisions of the 29th Belorussian CP Congress, a comprehensive target program for an increase in the production and a rise in the quality of fodder has been drawn up in the republic for 1981-85. In a few days it will be studied in the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau. It envisages the main directions of the development of the fodder-production sector, the structure of the fodder, the public and private farms' need thereof, the paths of a fundamental improvement in field and meadow fodder production, questions of an improvement in the techniques of the procurement, storage and processing and of a rise in the nutritious value of the fodder and also measures for the creation of the material-technical base of a specialized fodder-production sector and its transition to an industrial footing. Not only scientists and specialists but also farm, rayon and oblast leaders participated in its development.

It is intended by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan to have increased the procurement of fodder on all categories of farm by a factor of almost 1.6 compared with its actual expenditure in 1980. Accomplishment of this program will enable us to fundamentally improve matters in animal husbandry.

Currently, however, the state of the fodder base on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at the interfarm enterprises corresponds to our requirements neither quantitatively nor qualitatively. Thanks to the assistance of the state and the active work of the stockbreeders, we have succeeded in maintaining the numbers of all types of livestock.

But owing to a shortage of fodder, we have ceded the positions gained formerly in livestock productiveness and the volume of meat and milk procurements. In the last 3 years the per cow milk yield fell 251 kilos in the republic, and the weight gains of cattle at the raising and fattening stage declined by 103 grams and hogs by 74 grams, while the average weight per head of livestock sold to the state declined 15 kilos. Meat and milk purchases declined, which was negatively reflected in the population's provision with meat and dairy products. In Gomelskaya Oblast the per cow milk yield fell 314 kilos and last year amounted to only 2,135 kilos.

In order to extricate ourselves from this situation it is essential first of all for cardinal measures to be adopted everywhere for the stockpiling of fodder and for the creation of a dependable and stable fodder base. Attention must also be drawn to the fact that far from all leaders and specialists frankly acknowledge their own unfinished business.

Many people customarily refer to unfavorable weather conditions. Indeed, the weather has not helped us in recent years, while others hint at a shortage of mineral fertilizer and the inadequate material-technical base, including fodder-harvesting equipment. This is the case.

At the same time certain managers have for years failed to adopt the necessary measures for the complete realization of available potential with respect to strengthening the material base of fodder production and its provision with equipment, creating storage facilities and the introducing of progressive techniques. Precisely this should be seen as the main reason for the fodder shortage today. This year we have to tackle the set task with respect to fodder production through the more efficient use of available resources. You know what measures are being adopted by the party and the government in this area. The republic must participate actively in their implementation and make its impressive contribution to this business.

Agricultural machinebuilding here, including that for fodder production (I refer primarily to the "Gomselmash") requires daily attention. The plans conveyed to the enterprises of this sector must be fulfilled and overfulfilled.

The equipment provided for by the plan is arriving in the countryside in full volume. It should be mentioned for fairness's sake that its concentration here is not at all low. There is one self-propelled fodder-harvesting combine, 6 mowing machine-reducers, 3 pickup balers and much other fodder-procurement machinery on average per kolkhoz and sovkhoz. This is still insufficient but, given the correct and proprietorial use of the available technical facilities, it is possible to procure daily an average of 500,000 tons of haylage or other fodder bulk and press 180,000 tons of hay in the republic. But in fact in 1980, for example, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes procured a daily maximum of 276,000 tons of haylage bulk and pressed 14,000 tons of hay. Gomelskaya Oblast has the possibility of procuring 80,000 and 30,000 tons respectively, but actually procured 39,000 and 3,000 tons. The farms' technical possibilities make it possible harvest the grass within the optimum time and to complete the first cutting in 20 days.

It is essential in fodder procurement to dispose proprietorially of the material-technical facilities available to the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and Selkhoztekhnika and Selkhozkhimiya organizations, assigning the equipment to permanent specialized fodder-harvesting detachments. If it is not possible to have such subdivisions on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, it is necessary to form interfarm detachments, as has been done and already approved in many rayons of Mogilevskaya Oblast. But in both cases it is necessary to create conditions for their highly productive work in all daylight hours and for this it is necessary to employ two-shift work, use the equipment only according to the continuous-group method, establish the strictest supervision of the observance of fodder-procurement techniques and shift and daily quotas, determine measures for people's moral and material encouragement and make socialist competition widespread.

We must be prepared to procure fodder under any weather conditions. For this reason it is necessary to extensively maneuver technical facilities and human resources and to select the most optimum variants of fodder procurement with respect to type with regard for the unfolding situation.

Following the harvesting of the first cutting it is essential to implement the entire set of agrotechnical measures connected with obtaining a full-value second cutting, using for this ammonia water, liquid organic fertilizers and other means of tending the grass.

It is necessary to procure fodder everywhere in roadside areas, forest glades, river floodplains, marshy areas and other nonagricultural land. Considering that it is difficult to employ technical facilities on this land, it is necessary to take broad advantage of the assistance of the population of rural localities, cities and rayon centers. Yearly prolonging the time taken to harvest the grass and violating fodder-procurement techniques lead to enormous losses of green matter and a reduction in the nutritious value of the prepared feed of a minimum of 25-30 percent.

We can no longer be reconciled with this. It is only possible to lay in high-quality fodder given on-schedule and faster harvesting, when bulk fodder contains the greatest quantity of nutritious elements, and given strict observance of the procurement techniques and dependable storage. All this must be the obligatory norm in work and must be strictly monitored.

As far as the weather is concerned, T.Ya. Kiselev continued, we have not controlled and will not control the weather. But everyone must be taught to work under any weather conditions.

In accordance with the scheduled measures, pretty good foundations have been laid this year for a considerable increase in the production and procurement of high-quality fodder. Fodder crops were sown within a more optimum time and to a high agrotechnical standard. The areas under corn, leguminous-grass mixtures, peas and repeat and after-harvest crops were expanded. More attention was paid to natural fodder land. There was an increase in the doses of the application of mineral and organic fertilizer. A good harvest of perennial and annual grasses and natural meadow is currently taking shape. The young shoots of the corn and root and other fodder crops have appeared everywhere.

Recalling the complexities and difficulties of last winter and, indeed, not only of the last one, and also the tasks confronting us with respect to building up of the production of animal husbandry products and increasing the contribution to fulfillment of the food program, it is essential to prepare ourselves very thoroughly and to procure the fodder in highly organized fashion. This year, T.Ya. Kiselev emphasized, must represent a turning point in overcoming the shortcomings in fodder production. It is necessary on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz to cultivate and lay in such a quantity of high-quality coarse and succulent fodder as to ensure that it is sufficient for public stockbreeding and the livestock in the private ownership of kolkhoz members and workers and employees. For the upcoming winter we need to have no less than 18 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock on each farm, bearing in mind that we have to increase the numbers of all types of livestock and poultry in all rayons and on all farms, including the private farms.

Today, however, far from all kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders can answer in the affirmative the question of the farms' complete readiness for the full harvesting and rational use of everything grown in the fields and on the lands. Many fodder-harvesting combines and mowing machine-reducers are still in a state of disrepair, and some of the attachments for hauling the bulk fodder have not been fitted on the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The construction of awnings for drying the hay by the forced ventilation method and its storage and haylage installations is being performed unsatisfactorily. I would note that this year 18 of the oblast's rayons have not built a single awning for hay storage and that of the capacities for 51,000 tons of vitamin hay planned to be commissioned, capacities have been built only for 1,000 tons. Generally, certain workers have warmed themselves under the May sun and believe that there will be no March and April next year and that May will begin right after January. Or are they counting on mowing through the ice at the time of the first frosts? No, there will be a winter period, and it is obligatory to have sufficient good fodder for it in order to increase meat and milk production even during the stalling period.

The situation must be rectified immediately. The set task is to ensure that each of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have by the start of the fodder procurement lightweight, inexpensive awnings for drying and storing the hay. Without good-quality hay it is impossible to ensure the high productiveness of the dairy herd and to obtain full-fledged calves.

Many serious violations are being tolerated in the techniques of the procurement and storage of haylage, a considerable proportion of which is laid in in unlined trenches heated up by ground water, which leads to the spoilage of the fodder. At the same time inadequate use is being made of the available haylage towers. For some reason or other many farms plan to lay in the haylage in them only from the second cutting. Is this right? This year the possibility exists of laying in considerably more haylage and silage with the use of conservation agents.

It is necessary to improve the use of units for the production of vitamin meal and to produce no less than 500 tons of this valuable fodder on each installation. The work should be organized so as to fully provide not only the state mixed-feed industry but also the kolkhoz, sovkhoz and interfarm shops and plants for processing their own grain forage and preparing feed mixtures with vitamin meal in the current year. It is essential to introduce the experience of the Lithuanian SSR's farms in chopped-grass production.

I would also like to draw your attention to the following question. Much capital has been invested in the republic and, particularly, in Gomelskaya Oblast recently in the creation of interfarm fodder-production enterprises. They are sited mainly in river floodplains and on improved land. Some of them are already functioning. But a due increase in fodder for animal husbandry in the zones they service has not occurred. Their decisive part in an increase in the productiveness of livestock and the growth of the livestock unit's products cannot be perceived. It is manifestly evident that certain questions have not been fully worked out.

The party, soviet, planning and agricultural authorities must collate the work practice of these enterprises and implement entirely concrete measures to improve their activity and increase the efficiency of the use of improved land.

Grain forage accounts for a significant proportion of the fodder balance sheet. The task of developing grain farming in the republic has been determined by the corresponding decisions of the directive authorities. We must accomplish this task unconditionally. But mention must be made of another aspect of this question--it is essential to change the attitude toward the use of grain for forage purposes and to expend it more economically. While increasing the numbers of all types of livestock and poultry and building up the production of animal husbandry products we have been unable to achieve a corresponding growth in the production and an improvement in the quality of coarse and succulent fodder and are attempting to compensate for the insufficiency thereof with grain, which is frequently fed in simple ground form without the addition of other components. With a doubling of the fodder consumed in animal husbandry in the period 1965-80, the quantity of our own fodder increased by a factor of 1.8 and that of purchased fodder by a factor of 4.5 and the latter's expenditure in total fodder expenditure rose from 8 to 20 percent.

The expenditure of grain for mixed-feed production is high. At enterprises of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Procurement last year it constituted 73 percent of the total volume, and 89 percent on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The set task is a considerable reduction in the expenditure of grain forage for fodder purposes thanks to a rapid increase in the production and an improvement in the quality of coarse, succulent and pasture fodder. It is necessary to organize matters on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz and in each rayon and oblast such as to ensure that implementation of the planned measures cater in full as soon as possible to animal husbandry's high-quality feed requirements and the economizing on grain used for forage purposes. It is essential throughout the 11th 5-Year Plan to reduce the consumption of grain for mixed-feed production by way of the more extensive use of grass and coniferous meal, molasses, beet pulp and other fillers.

So, doing everything possible to stockpile the necessary quantity of high-quality coarse and succulent fodder is the combat assignment of the day. We do not have the right not to accomplish it. It is a test for all of us. The successful accomplishment of a most important task determined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress will depend on how we pass it in practice.

Nor must we lose sight of long-term questions. One such is the creation of stable seed breeding, without which it is impossible to develop fodder production on a modern basis and make efficient use of each hectare of the fodder field.

Gomelskaya Oblast has positive experience of the organization of the seed breeding of herbaceous grasses, particularly at the Polesskaya testing station and on certain farms of Zhlobinskiy, Rogachevskiy, Gomelskiy and other rayons. But the problem of providing the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with perennial grass seeds remains unsolved.

Gomelskaya Oblast, T.Ya. Kiselev observed, is the republic's southern oblast. Conditions for obtaining high harvests of lupin, peas, vetch and cruciferous crops are more favorable here. For this reason it is possible and necessary to produce seeds of these crops not only for internal needs but also for other oblasts of the republic.

In tackling questions of providing livestock with feed for the upcoming wintering period it is necessary to make the maximum use of the summer period for increasing the productiveness of the animals and for liquidating the milk and meat shortfall which has been allowed to occur.

To fulfill the plans for the production and procurement of products of the livestock units in the republic it is necessary to increase the May-December per cow milk yields by 180 kilos compared with the corresponding period of last year and milk procurement by 15 percent and by 289 kilos and 21 percent respectively in Gomelskaya Oblast and to secure average daily weight gains of cattle in fattening of no less than 800-900 grams and of hogs of 400 grams.

There are currently good possibilities everywhere for a sharp increase in livestock productiveness thanks to its full provision with green matter. For several days now Minskaya, Grodnenskaya and Mogilevskaya Oblasts have been securing increased per cow milk yields compared with last year. In Gomelskaya Oblast the daily per cow yield is still 700 grams lower, and only two rayons (Vetkovskiy and Chechersкiy) have achieved the 1980 level. This occurs at a time when for 4 months and 25 days of May the productiveness of the herd declined by 181 kilos compared with the corresponding period of last year. This is a very big lag. A check shows that the leaders and specialists of a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have yet to adopt the proper measures for the organized pasturing of the livestock. As a result the livestock's weight gains and the daily per cow milk yields remain low. Could they be otherwise if on certain farms it is a matter of a flagrant lack of responsibility for organization of the pasturing of the animals? For example, on Gomelskiy Rayon's Pervomayskiy Kolkhoz (chairman--Comrade Tsybulskiy, party organization secretary--Comrade Nichiporkov) the milch herd is grazed in the forest 9-10 hours per day in herds of 260 head, is not provided with water and mineral additives and receives a supplementary feed in the form of green mature of only 10 kilos per head. The yield per cow constitutes only 6.6 kilos compared with 8.2 kilos last year. At the same time the farm has 140 hectares of improved pasture with good grazing and 70 hectares of winter crops for feed purposes.

A similar picture can be observed on this same rayon's Za Rodinu and Kommunist Kolkhozes, on Buda-Koshelevskiy Rayon's Rogin Sovkhoz, on Khoynikskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin and on a number of other farms.

Yesterday we familiarized ourselves with the work practice of two farms in Dobrushskiy and Gomelskiy Rayons with respect to the organization of fulfillment of this year's plans. As we have already mentioned, the situation is, in the main, normal in the solution of farming questions. Dobrushskiy Rayon's Krasnyy Oktyabr Kolkhoz (chairman--M.I. Cherkas, party organization secretary--A.F. Novikov) is working purposefully on plan fulfillment and for the production of animal husbandry products. The animals' pasturing has been well organized. The daily per cow milk yield constitutes 12.3 kilos

or 1 kilo more than last year. Although even here use has yet to be made of all potential for an increase in livestock productivity considering the availability and condition of the green matter.

But on the second farm--the Gomelskiy Sovkhoz (director--Ye.D. Govorunov, party organization secretary--M.G. Boyko)--the daily per cow milk yield is 2 kilos less than last year's. The main reason for this is the underfeeding of the livestock and the irrational conditions of the pasturing of the animals.

The obkom, gorkoms and raykoms must immediately investigate why such instances occur and adopt suitable measures. In the pasturing period we must obtain the maximum animal husbandry products with the least expenditure, that is, more inexpensively.

Matters can and must be rectified through the rational use of the green production line and the pastures. It is necessary at this time to implement a system of measures for the recuperation of the livestock units and the creation of suitable conditions for the keep of the livestock in summer camps and mechanized areas. With regard for the concrete situation it is essential that each livestock unit and farm have daily quotas and schedules for the production and sale of meat and milk to the state, adopt measures to reduce expenditure of animal husbandry products on intrafarm needs and increase marketability.

The soviet and management authorities and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes must implement additional measures to improve the conditions of the running of the private sudsidiary farms by kolkhoz members, workers and employees and other citizens and ensure the fuller use of their potential in an increase in the production and sale of farming and animal husbandry products. It is necessary to step up milk purchases on the private farms.

It is the duty of the party, soviet and management authorities, party organizations, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists and all agricultural workers to do everything necessary to fulfill and overfulfill the scheduled plans for the production and sale to the state of milk, meat and other products of the livestock units and to improve supplies thereof to the population.

The high-minded and exacting discussion at this meeting of the aktiv of the work to prepare for the harvesting and the procurement of fodder should contribute to an increase in persistence and organization in fulfillment of the 1981 pledges and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. Everything is resolved by people and the personnel. There is required of everyone connected with this, T.Ya. Kiselev said in conclusion, a high sense of responsibility and a profound understanding of the importance of the questions being tackled--hence the need for an intensification of specific educational work, an improvement in work with the personnel, a constant quest for the new and the use of intrinsic resources and potential for a further increase in the production of agricultural products and its increased efficiency. He expressed confidence on behalf of the Belorussian CP Central Committee that the oblast party organization and the working people of the Gomel region would do everything to accomplish these tasks and implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

DEFENSE OFFICIALS MARK PATRIOTIC WAR ANNIVERSARY

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[Capt G. Samolis report: "Imperialism's Plans Are Doomed To Failure; Military Scientific Conference Devoted to the 40th Anniversary of the Start of the Great Patriotic War"]

[Excerpts] On 18 June the USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate held a military scientific conference devoted to the 40th anniversary of fascist Germany's perfidious attack on the USSR and the start of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War.

The conference was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister. He pointed out that the war imposed on the Soviet Union was the biggest armed action by the shock forces of world imperialism against socialism and an attempt by imperialism to reverse the course of history by force of arms and to jeopardize the future of all mankind. Our country and its armed forces shouldered the brunt of the struggle against fascism and made the decisive contribution to its defeat, winning a victory of worldwide historic significance under the Communist Party's leadership. They demonstrated--and this is the chief, unforgettable lesson of history--that socialism cannot be defeated either by arms or in any other way.

Army Gen A.I. Gribkov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, delivered a report entitled "The 40th Anniversary of the Start of the Great Patriotic War" to the conference participants, who included representatives of the USSR Defense Ministry Main and Central Directorates, the staffs of the branches of the armed forces, the staff of the Moscow Military District and military academies, veterans of the Great Patriotic War and scientists.

The aggression against the USSR was long in preparation, the speaker said. It matured in the bowels of imperialism and was unleashed by fascist Germany, which was seeking world supremacy. All that time the Western powers were pursuing a perfidious policy designed to utilize Hitlerite Germany as a strike force against the world's first socialist country. On the basis of numerous facts, the speaker convincingly showed that precisely the Soviet Union and its valiant armed forces were the chief force in the struggle against the fascist German aggressors. With the Soviet Union in the leading role, the anti-Hitler coalition was created, which was an example of the possibility of successful cooperation among states with different social systems in curbing the aggressor.

The Soviet people and their armed forces made the decisive contribution to defeating Hitlerite Germany and liberating many European countries from fascist enslavement. This contributed to the development of democratic processes in the world, the emergence of a number of new socialist states and the establishment of their close relations with the Soviet Union.

As a result of the war two independent sovereign German states were formed. The speaker noted the fidelity of the GDR, unlike the FRG, to the Potsdam agreement and also emphasized the importance of the regularization of relations between the USSR and the FRG on the basis of the Moscow treaty of 12 August 1970. At the same time attention was drawn to the tenacity of neofascism, militarism and revanchist sentiments in the FRG--which represents a serious threat to peace and the peoples' security.

Particularly dangerous to the cause of peace, the report emphasized, is the present arms race being fanned and encouraged by the reactionary forces of imperialist powers, primarily the United States.

The report pointed out that the NATO countries' military budgets have attained astronomic proportions and are continuing to grow. Particularly dangerous is the decision adopted by that bloc to deploy American medium-range missiles in West Europe. What is needed under these conditions is maximum vigilance with regard to the imperialist forces' aggressive designs.

The peace-loving initiatives advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress are of tremendous significance for the cause of strengthening peace, deepening detente and curbing the arms race. These new proposals have been perceived by all progressive forces as the peace program of the eighties.

Marshal of the Soviet Union I.Kh. Bagramyan devoted his speech to the initial period of the Great Patriotic War, its character and special features. He emphasized that a correct understanding of this problem is of great theoretical and practical significance for further strengthening and improving the Soviet Armed Forces and the socialist community countries' armies. The experience of the last war confirms the need for constant army and navy combat readiness to repulse any enemy strikes, including surprise ones. It was largely thanks to the suddenness of the attack that Hitler's troops managed to advance deep into our territory. However, despite the start of the war, which shaped up unsuccessfully for the Soviet Armed Forces, they withstood the enemy strike and maintained their combat ability. Thanks to measures taken in good time by our party, conditions were prepared for a fundamental change in the course of further combat operations, and victory was won over the enemy.

All the speeches emphasized that the present international situation demands increased vigilance of the Soviet people and of army and navy servicemen. Note was also taken of the need to educate the young generation in the spirit of readiness to defend the motherland and socialism's gains and to rebuff the intrigues of imperialism, hegemonism and antisocialist forces.

The participants in the military scientific conference unanimously emphasized the great significance of the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions aimed at strengthening the USSR's defense capability and consolidating the cause of peace and socialism.

Participating in the work of the conference were V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, USSR deputy minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union P.F. Batitskiy; and Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.